

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 156

10 August 1979

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PRC TAKES PART IN UN MEETING ON WORLD RESOURCES, DEVELOPMENT

OW091335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, August 8 (XINHUA)--Developing countries should pay attention to the control of population growth, the rational use of natural resources and the development of agriculture in national economy, declared Chinese representative Li Chaobo at the United Nations symposium on the interrelationships among resources, environment, population and development. The symposium, taking place here on August 6-11 is sponsored jointly by the Swedish Government and the U.N. with the participation of 30 well-known politicians and scientists across the world and U.N. senior officials.

Li Chaobo said: Nature, on which man depends for his subsistence, is an organic whole composed of various interdependent and mutually conditioning factors. In his struggle for existence and in the course of social and economic development, man has constantly deepened his knowledge of nature, and transformed and utilized it to create for himself an ever increasing amount of material wealth and an ever richer civilization. But he shall be punished by nature if he goes against its laws by seeking development in a blind way. Inequitable social and economic systems and inappropriate exploitation and utilization of natural resources have led to gross waste of resources and even near depletion of some important ones.

He noted that population has an important impact on economic growth. Under given social conditions and levels of production, the rate of population growth can promote or delay economic development. Man is both producer and consumer. To keep the growth of population at a proper rate is a major issue bearing on the economic development and wellbeing of the present and future generations. At present, a high rate of population growth in some developing countries has caused great difficulties and presents a problem calling for careful examination and proper solution. He told the symposium the population programme and family planning in China. Li Chaobo emphasized the important role played by agriculture in national economy.

He gave a brief account of China's experience and lessons in developing agriculture. He said that what the Chinese have learnt from their experience is: First, to adhere to the principle of all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery; secondly, to carry out tree planting and build the grasslands; thirdly, to set up small hydro-power stations and gas ponds so as to resolve energy in countryside; and fourthly, soil conservation.

U.S., USSR CONDUCT UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTS

OW090854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--The United States conducted an underground nuclear test at its Nevada test site yesterday, the U.S. Energy Department announced. The test which had an explosive power of between 20,000 to 150,000 tons of TNT is the ninth U.S. test this year.

The U.S. atomic energy detection system had recorded a Soviet underground nuclear blast at its Semipalatinsk, Siberia, center on August 4, an earlier announcement by the U.S. Energy Department said. This was the seventh test conducted by the Soviet Union this year.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES KISSINGER'S SALT TESTIMONY

HK090656 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[XINHUA 1 August report from Washington: "Kissinger Gives Testimony on SALT II"]

[Text] Dr Henry Kissinger declared yesterday that the U.S.-Soviet SALT treaty "cannot be considered in isolation. It must be viewed in the context of global balance."

He stressed that the treaty comes up for Senate ratification at a time of the "Soviet Union's increasing tendency toward global intervention" including "the unprecedented use of proxy forces in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia." He said: "The Senate therefore cannot deal with the SALT treaty in a vacuum; it must simultaneously seek to restore the military and geopolitical balance."

Dr Kissinger said this today when giving his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This is the first time he has publicly stated his position on SALT II at an official occasion. He drew a crowded audience at the committee room in the Russel Building.

Kissinger said that only by substantially increasing the national defense budget simultaneously with the approval of SALT II could we remove any threat, as far as the balance of military power is concerned. He said that an ominous trend had begun to appear in the balance of military power between the United States and the Soviet Union. "For a country to agree to such a sudden change in the balance of military power in such a passive way is rare in history."

After much reflection, Kissinger said, "I have concluded that I can support ratification only with the following conditions: First, if it is coupled with a defense program representing an obligatory understanding between the Congress and the president which overcomes on an urgent basis the grave peril posed by the current military balance. Second, if it is accompanied by amendments--not requiring renegotiations--clearing up ambiguities in the treaty, defining the status of the protocol, the meaning of non-circumvention, and setting guidelines for follow-on negotiations. And third, if it is accompanied by a vigorous expression of the Senate's view of the linkage between SALT and Soviet geopolitical conduct."

Kissinger dwelt in particular on the unprecedented Soviet assault on the international equilibrium since 1975. "In 1975 Cuban combat forces were sent to Angola, eventually reaching 40,000, backed by Soviet financing, airlift, and policy support. By 1977 Soviet planes and pilots were flying air defense missions out of Cuba so that the Cuban Air Force could operate in Africa. In 1977 Cuban forces spread to Ethiopia. East German military and intelligence advisers have now joined the Cubans all over Africa and the Middle East."

He went on to list the events of Soviet assault such as the two invasions in Zaire, the coups in Afghanistan and South Yemen, and the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam preceded by a Soviet friendship treaty designed to secure Hanoi's rear during its aggression.

On the defects of the treaty, Kissinger said it would neither reduce the Soviet Union's capacity to strike the first blow at U.S. land forces nor improve the U.S. capacity to resist it. The treaty would also not reduce the threat to a strategic balance.

He said that unless the Senate was determined to change such an unfavorable trend, "The SALT treaty would become a hypnotic or an escape from realism." He said that the United States' partial abandonment of its military plans was a major cause of its present weakness. He said: "We are facing a challenge of the early 1980's but our military strength is maintained at the level of the 1960's."

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After analyzing the issue, Kissinger concluded that "the course of inadequate defense preparation, gradual reduction of military capacity and partial accommodation to Soviet expansionism must be reversed--on a bipartisan basis and by cooperation between the administration and the Congress."

After Kissinger gave his testimony, the State Department said in a communique issued the same day: "We do not agree with certain points in Dr Kissinger's analysis but we welcome his general view on the SALT talks and his attitude about opposition to renegotiations or negation of the treaty."

XINHUA NOTES CONTENTS OF CARTER, SEKOU TOURE TALKS

OW090744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Washington, August 8 (XINHUA)--Guinean President Sekou Toure and U.S. President Jimmy Carter discussed in the White House here today the continuing improvement of bilateral relations between the two countries. According to a White House press statement, the discussions covered a wide range of matters of mutual interest, including African and international problems as well as "Guinea's growing role in pan-African affairs and with the non-aligned countries".

Later in the afternoon, President Toure held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in the State Department. The topic under discussion was the increased U.S. economic aid to Guinea.

In a statement to the press President Toure expressed the hope for further development of cooperation with the United States. He said that he was much encouraged by the U.S. commitment to maintain its participation in Guinea's economic development efforts.

The Guinean president is now on a private one-week visit to the United States in the company of his wife and several ministers.

U.S. SETS PLANS TO DEPLOY MX MOBILE MISSILES

OW091226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

["U.S. To Deploy MX Mobile Missiles"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Senior U.S. administration officials have worked out a plan on the deployment of MX mobile missiles after President Carter ratified their production in early June, according to Washington reports. U.S. administration sources revealed yesterday that the plan was approved on August 7 at a meeting presided over by Defense Secretary Harold Brown and attended by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, National Security Adviser to the President Zbigniew Brzezinski and others. It will be submitted to President Carter for final ratification.

Under the elaborate plan, the 200 missiles would be based on "racetracks" in 4,600 horizontal protective structures in Utah and Nevada states. Massive mobile launchers would cart the missiles around the "race-tracks" at speeds up to 25 miles an hour. The missiles can be fired from these launchers in times of emergency.

Experts have pointed out that with such deployment concept, the Soviet Union will be unable to tell where the missiles are located. Thus the "survivability" of the missiles will be increased in the event of a surprise attack from the Soviet Union.

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Brown has said that the MX is essential because the U.S. land-based Minuteman missiles will become vulnerable to possible knockout in an attack. He predicted that the MX would be combat ready in 1986.

The 190,000 pound MX missile is the biggest strategic missile ever produced in the United States. It can carry 10 warheads, each with a yield equivalent to 500,000 tons of TNT. The deployment of the missile will cost 26 billion U.S. dollars.

U.S. TO DEPLOY NEW NUCLEAR MISSILES IN EUROPE

OW080836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)--The United States intends to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe to counter [the] Soviet military threat, according to a Washington report quoting disclosure by U.S. officials.

David Aaron, deputy national security adviser to President Carter, held several exchanges with European allies last month, suggesting that the United States might station 200 to 600 ground-launched cruise missiles and improved Pershing ballistic missiles in West Europe.

Initial reaction of the allies to the U.S. soundings were positive and further discussions would follow within NATO councils this autumn, the officials said.

The U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty restrained neither the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles nor the Backfire bomber, causing anxiety in the directly threatened West European countries. Western news agencies hold that the American proposal is aimed at eliminating the imbalance in the European military build-up.

Many problems associated with the U.S. proposal are still to be worked out, the officials said. Among them are how many missiles would be deployed, where they would be stationed, how much they would cost and how much the allies would contribute.

It was reported that U.S. national security adviser to President Carter Zbigniew Brzezinski said in an interview with the West German illustrated weekly STERN that the United States may station Pershing rockets and cruise missiles in West Europe to cope with the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT WARSAW PACT EXERCISES

HK100402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[Commentary on current affairs by Dong Bai [0392 2672]: "The Several Military Exercises of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Excerpts] In the first half of this year, the Soviet-controlled Warsaw Treaty Organization successively staged military exercises in the area of Europe in an ostentatious display of military power.

The Soviet Union always has high-sounding names for its military exercises, such as the "Shield," "Friendship," and so forth. Touching on these several exercises, Marshal Gribkov, Soviet first deputy minister of defense and chief of staff of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, said: "Unlike the aggressive alliance of NATO and other military blocs, Warsaw Treaty Organization has no other aims than safeguarding the people's own social achievements. This is a really defensive organization."

No matter what the Soviet Union and the chieftains of the Warsaw Treaty Organization said, the truth is clear to all. At a time when the Warsaw Pact was successively staging exercises, foreign newspapers and magazines sharply pointed out that the troops of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies were not staging defensive but offensive warfare demonstrations. Take the recent "Shield-79" exercise for example. This military exercise was the biggest ever staged by the Warsaw Pact countries. It was reported that the troops of the countries concerned participating in the exercise had spent over 3 months preparing for it. The ministers of defense of various Warsaw Pact countries and the commanders-in-chief of the joint armed forces were present at the exercise. During the exercise, the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers held a conference in Budapest. According to circles concerned, these two events had been scheduled to take place at the same time.

Austrian observers keeping a close watch on these military exercises specially pointed out that the exercises were held in Hungary in line with the Warsaw Pact theory of large-scale attack.

The U.S. newspaper Manchester UNION LEADER carried analyses by Western military experts, and pointed out: This large-scale "Shield-79" exercise had proved many things. The Soviet military command resorted to a kind of "mixed attack"--a sort of "blitzkrieg." It fought like Hitler. Its one aim was a surprise attack.

The choice of locations for these Warsaw Pact military exercises was also not an accident. Especially the staging of the "Shield-79" exercise on the largest scale with the most particular features in the western part of Hungary was not unplanned. Western defense experts held the view that "the spearhead of these exercises is undoubtedly directed at the Balkan region." The exercises also represented an "experiment with an attack on the weak link between Greece and Turkey on the southern flank of NATO." Everything about these exercises from content to scale and location pointed to partial Soviet war preparations in Europe. This must arouse the vigilance of various neighboring countries.

Staging frequent offensive military exercises has been an important Soviet means in recent years to tighten up control over East Europe and threaten West Europe. Soviet press reports and people in various circles have revealed an unusually large number of military exercises and joint military exercises staged by the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Large-scale joint military exercises reach over 10 a year. [paragraph continues]

There are at least several individual or small-scale exercises a month. In staging every exercise, Soviet military heads always cry: "This is strengthening cooperation between the armies of socialist countries" and consolidating "internationalist militant friendship." By cooperation and friendship, they mean binding Warsaw Pact countries more closely with Soviet war plans. In fact, all these exercises are staged under almost actual war conditions. The Soviet Union and certain East European countries have also strengthened training in mobilizing forces for the outbreak of war, and jointly or individually held exercises in mobilizing reserve forces. Western military observers pointed out that these Warsaw Pact exercises were just previews of a future European war fought by the Soviet Union. At the outbreak of war, the Soviet Union would move from the frontal areas of East Europe in an attack against West Europe and at the same time rush air shipments of army units and equipment from the Soviet Union to East Europe to strengthen its fighting capacity at the front.

Such large-scale Soviet military exercises are just beginning. Certain East European countries pointed out that the joint military exercises of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union will continue throughout the rest of 1979. People cannot help keeping a close watch over such saber-rattling by the Soviet Union and smelling the strong odor of powder in it!

EGYPTIAN PAPER ON SOVIET SUBMARINE IN ADEN CITED

OW071628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, August 7 (XINHUA)--The Egyptian paper *Al-Akhbar* said today, "The arrival of a Soviet nuclear submarine in Aden can be nothing but a calculated move within the context of the conflict of interests in the Middle East area."

Commenting on the entry of the Soviet missile-carrying submarine into Aden, the paper said in an editorial, "The Soviet presence already exists in Aden and has taken a firm foothold." It declared that Aden has been turned into a heavily-armed Soviet base staffed by experts."

The paper pointed out, "If the Soviets now seek to add armaments to that base in the form of a nuclear fleet, it is because they aim at controlling the entrance to Africa from the Horn of Africa area on the one hand, and approaching the Arabian Peninsula on the other."

"No doubt," the paper added, "the Arabian Peninsula is of particular importance to the Soviets because of the rich oilfields in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates." "To dominate Arab oil resources is a weapon for the Soviet Union to achieve its ambitions and serve its interests in the Middle East," the paper noted.

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DPRK PAPER CITED ON REUNIFICATION DISCUSSIONS

OW061554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (XINHUA)--"South Korean authorities should give up their attempt at monopolizing discussions on reunification and take the stand of carrying out North-South consultation and dialogue which reflect the desire of the whole nation," says an article by the editorial department of NODONG SINMUN today.

The article says: "The policy of North-South consultation is a patriotic policy to promote the cause of reunification by chuche forces without foreign interference. It is a positive policy for removing obstacles between North and South and for opening the way for reunification of the fatherland and a practical policy which is in line with the demand of the times and national aspiration."

As a result of Pak Cong-hui clique's splitting activities, it points out, dialogue between North and South has been sabotaged and none of the proposals put forth by the North has been realized.

The article says, "The workers' party and the government of the republic have all along stuck to the policy of letting the Korean people realize reunification of the fatherland independently and without any foreign interference. This policy reflects the common will and desire of the whole Korean people and peace-loving people of the world."

The article says in conclusion, "With the strength derived from unity of the whole nation, the people of our country will foil the 'two Korea scheme' plotted by splittists at home and abroad, and tenaciously carry on the struggle for the completion of the historical cause of reunification of the fatherland."

JAPAN'S NHK ORCHESTRA PREMIERES IN BEIJING

OW091850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--The Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) Symphony Orchestra gave its first performance in China at the Hongta (Red Tower) Hall here this evening, with a programme of Japanese and Western music.

In an interview afterwards, Chinese conductor Li Delun praised the Japanese musicians for their performance, describing it as strict, passionate and beautiful in tone.

Among the spectators were Zhang Xiangshan, director of China's Central Broadcasting Administration; Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of culture; Lu Ji, president of the Union of Chinese Musicians, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Koken Izumi, minister of the Japanese Embassy here, and his wife also were present.

REPORTAGE ON HOANG VAN HOAN IN BEIJING

Meeting With Party Leaders

OW090714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman, and Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, vice chairmen, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Hoang Van Hoan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, at the Great Hall of the People the day after his arrival here. They were glad that Comrade Hoang Van Hoan had arrived safely in China after overcoming many difficulties.

"My arrival in China," Hoang Van Hoan said, "is to protest against Le Duan's anti-China policy; and to proclaim to the people of Vietnam and the whole world that the friendship between Vietnam and China cannot be undermined by anybody." "The Chinese and Vietnamese people", Hua Guofeng said, "have a traditional friendship of long-standing which no force can undermine. Whoever tries to undermine it will surely run his head against the wall."

After the meeting, Comrades Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian gave a dinner in honour of Comrade Hoang Van Hoan. Present at the meeting and the dinner were also Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of the International Liaison Department of the Party Central Committee; and Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs.

Press Conference

OW091032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1019 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

["Hoang Van Hoan Denounces Le Duan's Erroneous Policy at Beijing Press Conference--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Hoang Van Hoan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, denounced the erroneous policy pursued by Le Duan and company at the press conference he gave here this afternoon.

Answering questions of the reporters, he said that there is no democracy and freedom in Vietnam today. "No one in Vietnam dares to make public his own opinions," he said, but, he added, "where there is oppression, there is resistance." He said, "I don't know exactly how many people share my views in the National Assembly but I do know there are many people both inside and outside the National Assembly who disagree with the erroneous policy of Le Duan and company." Hoang Van Hoan said that the relations between Vietnam and China began to deteriorate day by day after the death of President Ho Chi Minh and have indeed been very bad now as a result of the erroneous policy pursued by Le Duan and company.

Asked why he was not re-elected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam at its fourth national congress, Hoang Van Hoan said: "This is quite understandable. Le Duan's domestic and external policies are most erroneous. Since the passing away of President Ho Chi Minh, I have had many face-to-face struggles against Le Duan both in the Central Committee and in the Political Bureau, so it is easy to understand why Le Duan and company did not want me in the Central Committee. Under the control of Le Duan and company I, or anybody else for that matter, would not have been able to do anything even if I remained in the Central Committee."

Asked whether now is the time for the Vietnamese people to rise in resistance against Le Duan and company, he remarked that opposition to the erroneous policy of Le Duan and company is definitely widespread but it will take some time for the Vietnamese people to rise in resistance.

Answering a question about Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea, Hoang Van Hoan revealed that there are more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and the number is much greater if that of the Vietnamese cadres and other personnel sent there is added to it. "The presence of such a big number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea is already a source of heart-rending misery for the Kampuchean people," he stated.

Asked how he had left Vietnam and if he had made any arrangements beforehand with the Chinese Government for his departure from his country, he said that he had left Vietnam by a German civil airliner and that he was in no position to contact China at that time. Asked when he had arrived in Beijing, Hoang Van Hoan said that he did not remember the exact date but it was "not very long ago." Questioned about his future plans, Hoang Van Hoan said he is not in very good health and is undergoing medical treatment. "When I have fully recuperated I will undertake certain activities," he added.

The hour-long press conference started at 3:40 p.m. at the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. With a touch of humour and sometimes with strong emotion, the Vietnamese leader spoke with forceful gestures. He elicited a roar of laughter from the 100 or more Chinese and foreign correspondents present when he answered a question about the "foreign power" he referred to in his message to his compatriots. "Even though I do not identify it, everybody knows who I am referring to," he said. Answering the question about how he is going to deliver his message to his compatriots, he said that there are many ways to deliver the message, especially in this age, when there are very modern means of communication. "All of you present are my messengers," he said, sending the newsmen into another peal of laughter.

Beijing TV Coverage

HK100820 [Editorial Report HK] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 9 August devotes the first 70 minutes of its evening program to report on SRV defector Hoang Van Hoan's meeting with the CCP leaders and his press conference. The regular evening newscast is preempted for this special report.

The first 1.5 minutes of the film shows Hoan meeting with Hua, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian. Hoan is identified as "vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam" and the date as "the day following his arrival in Beijing." The film opens with shots of the four CCP leaders embracing Hoan in a reception room in the Great Hall of the People as he walks in. Remaining parts of the film show Hua speaking to him through an interpreter. There are also shots of Ye, Deng and Li listening in.

After this short film a title in Chinese characters appears on the screen reading: "Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, vice chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, gives a press conference in Beijing." The film, which shows the entire press conference, opens with shots of Hoan, dressed in a short-sleeve white shirt and accompanied by a uniformed female nurse, walking into a large conference room unassisted and explaining why he is giving a press conference. He stands at a long table as he speaks, flanked by a Mandarin interpreter and an English interpreter who translate his Vietnamese introduction sentence by sentence.

After this, his nurse advises him to sit down and he begins to read his prepared statement, which is voiced over by a male Mandarin announcer. The text of the statement read by the announcer is identical with the XINHUA English version. Hoan pronounces his words clearly and energetically. The statement last 6 minutes, during which the camera occasionally pans to show the hundred-odd Chinese and foreign reporters and cameramen who are looking at the text already distributed to them or taking photographs.

After the statement Hoan stands up again and invites questions, but explains that he wants the questioners to identify themselves and will answer the questions together instead of one by one. The first question is put by a XINHUA reporter asking his views on the maintenance and development of Sino-Vietnamese friendship and the effect of his coming to China to this friendship. The second question is from a REUTER correspondent who asks Hoan exactly when did he arrive in Beijing, what is the "foreign power" he referred to, and when and why the relations between Vietnam and China started to break down. Other questions are from correspondents of Radio Australia, the Philippines New Agency, the Toronto GLOBE AND MAIL, the ANSA of Italy, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, the AP, the BTA of Bulgaria, the New York TIMES and, finally, RENMIN RIBAO. All questions from foreign correspondents are in English and they are interpreted into Mandarin at the conference; questions asked by Chinese reporters in Mandarin are interpreted into English. The Mandarin interpreter sitting next to Hoan translating all the questions to Hoan.

The following is a full text of Hoan's answers:

"Now I want to answer the first question raised by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY which is about the friendship between Vietnam and China. The friendship nurtured by the late Chairman Mao and Chairman Ho Chi Minh is based on revolutionary principles and is a very good friendship, an extremely good friendship. This friendship has been tried and tested in the decades of our struggle against the common enemies. It can be said that without the vast rear area represented by China, without the massive and true friendly aid provided by China to Vietnam during our wars of resistance first against the French imperialists and then against the U. S. imperialists, the victory that we won would not have been conceivable. This is a fact well known to the Vietnamese people and known also throughout the world. In leaving Vietnam and coming to China, I wanted to demonstrate by this action that the militant friendship between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people is an uncheckable friendship. I want to demonstrate this fact to the Vietnamese people and the people of the whole world. As far as I am concerned, I am determined to dedicate my whole life to defend, consolidate and develop this friendship.

"I was asked when I arrived in Beijing. I do not remember exactly, but I can say that it was not very long ago.

"Then I was asked what foreign power I mentioned in my letter. I can say without specifying this foreign power that everyone knows to whom I am referring.

"As to the question when the relations between China and Vietnam started to deteriorate, I can say that since Chairman Ho Chi Minh died, owing to the errors of Le Duan and company and their control, the relations between Vietnam and China deteriorated day by day and have indeed become very bad.

"Now this friend asked whether the time has arrived for the Vietnamese people to rise in resistance against Le Duan and company. I can say that the erroneous policies of Le Duan and company will not be agreed to by the Vietnamese people. As to whether they will rise up in resistance, they will go through a process before they will rise up.

"Now I will reply to the question of the friend from the Philippines. The question is about whether there were settlers sent from Vietnam to Kampuchea and what about the settlers. There are now more than 500,000 Vietnamese soldiers, cadres and other personnel in Kampuchea. The total figure may even exceed this if other personnel are added to it. I am sorry, I want to make a correction: (laughter) what I meant was that the number of soldiers in Kampuchea exceeds the figure of 100,000 and on top of that there are cadres and other personnel. So the figure is in excess of 100,000. The presence of that many people in Kampuchea constitutes a source of great misery for the Kampuchean people.

"Now I will answer the question from the Toronto GLOBE AND MAIL. I was asked whether there were other people in the National Assembly sharing my viewpoint. I can say that no one in Vietnam dares to express publicly his viewpoints whether inside or outside the National Assembly, therefore I do not know exactly how many people share my viewpoint. But one thing I do know and that is there are a great number of people both in the National Assembly and outside who disagree with the erroneous policies of Le Duan and company.

"Now I will answer the first question of the ANSA correspondent on how I came to Beijing. I can say that I came to Beijing by special means (laughter) and that's all. The second question is about four other people who are under house arrest in Vietnam. I only heard about this, but I believe this is possible.

"Now I will reply to the question from the American correspondent. His first question was how I left Vietnam and whether before my departure I had previously made arrangements with the Chinese Government. I left Vietnam on board a civil aircraft belonging to Germany. Before my departure I was not in any position to have contacts with the Chinese side. The second question was about how I am to deliver my message to my compatriots. I think there will be many ways by which this message can be delivered to my compatriots, especially in the present age when there are very modern means of communication. All of you present are messengers of my message to my compatriots. The third point was about my future plans in Beijing and what I will do. I am not in very good health at the moment and I am undergoing medical treatment. After I have recuperated I will undertake certain activities.

"Now I will reply to the question raised by the AP correspondent. I was asked about my heritage. My answer is that I am a hundred percent ethnic Vietnamese. I was asked why I was not reelected to the Central Committee at the fourth national congress of the Vietnamese party. This is very easy to understand. This is because the domestic and external policies of Le Duan and company are most erroneous. Since the death of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, I have had many face-to-face struggles against Le Duan both in the Central Committee and in the Political Bureau. So it is very easy to understand why Le Duan and company did not want me in the Central Committee. But I want to add one thing: Under the control of Le Duan and company even if I or anyone else were to remain in the Central Committee, we would not be able to play any role at all.

"Now I will answer the question raised by the New York TIMES correspondent. The question was about whether the Vietnamese were making money out of expelling the boat people. On this point, the radio stations and newspapers throughout the world have reported very clearly, so it is not necessary for me to add anything. But I want to touch upon another aspect of this question. That is to say the expulsion of people to the sea is only one aspect of the question. The other aspect of the question is the people who still remain in Vietnam. What I am referring to here are the Hoas and the Vietnamese of Chinese descent. There are more than a million Hoa people in Vietnam. Those dumped into the sea are only a part of them and they number at the most several hundred thousand. The Hoas who remain in Vietnam are those who suffer most.

(Waving his clenched fist) They have been expelled from the places where they have lived for generations. They have been deprived of virtually all their possessions, their land, their houses and other belongings. Where have they gone? They have been driven to what is called the new economic zones to reclaim new land. But they were not given any help. How can they survive under such circumstances. They gradually die for a number of reasons, either because of disease or the hard life and so forth. I want to add that they also die of humiliation. And I can say that the way Le Duan and company treat the Hoas is even worse than Hitler's treatment of the Jews. (Up to this point Hoan waves his fist every time he speaks.) Since many people in many countries talk about the fate of the refugees and are not aware of the plight of the Hoas who remain in Vietnam, I want to say something today about their plight.

"Finally, I will answer the question raised by the RENMIN RIBAO correspondent. That is about the opposition by many cadres and people to the erroneous policies of Le Duan. There will be resistance whenever there is oppression. The case in Vietnam now is that there is not the least bit of democratic freedom. I can certainly say that the opposition to Le Duan and company is very widespread. But as I have replied to a previous question, this opposition and resistance will develop through a certain process. That is to say, it will take some time and require some development.

"I have answered all your questions. Thank you and I hope that we will meet again in the future."

At this point Hoan rises from his seat, holds his fists together in front of him and shakes in the Chinese fashion. The film ends with a long shot of Hoan walking unassisted toward the door side by side with the nurse.

Beijing Newspaper Coverage

OW100232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

["Beijing Press Review"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--All Beijing newspapers today frontpaged Chairman Hua Guofeng and other top Chinese leaders' meeting with Hoang Van Hoan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, who had been persecuted by the Le Duan clique and arrived in Beijing recently.

Alongside the report of this meeting were Comrade Huang Van Hoan's letter to his Vietnamese compatriots and the report on his press conference yesterday afternoon.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY and the BEIJING DAILY devote almost all of page four to photographs featuring the warm and cordial relationship between President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan and top Chinese leaders including Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Zhou Enlai, Soong Ching Ling, Dong Biwu and Chen Yi. The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries one photograph and the BEIJING DAILY two showing the late President Ho Chi Minh talking with Chinese children. The photographs appear under the general title "Profound Is the Friendship Between China and Vietnam".

I. 10 Aug 79

E 6

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV REPORTED STEPPING UP WAR PREPARATIONS AGAINST PRC

OW081036 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary on international events: "The Vietnamese Authorities Are Stepping Up War Preparations and Anti-China Activities"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities are frenziedly carrying out an anti-China campaign as well as arms expansion and war preparations. Regarding China as their No 1 enemy, Vietnamese leaders and their propaganda media are clamoring for building a strong national defense to defeat all China's new schemes and are preparing to fight a war on any scale with China.

Since the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at vice ministerial level were started, the Vietnamese authorities have pretended to be sincere about the negotiations. In fact, however, they have stubbornly clung to their hegemonist stand and have tried by hook or by crook to avoid discussing and settling the substantive problems in the relations between the two countries. As a result, the negotiations have thus far made no headway. At the same time, the Vietnamese authorities have been continuing their efforts to carry out arms expansion and war preparations, have been making combat dispositions with China as their target and have been frenziedly clamoring for war.

Vietnam began on 15 March 1979 to militarize and arm its entire nation. Its general mobilization order stipulates that all young men and women must join military organizations of various kinds and that a 10-hour work day is to be effected in all government offices, enterprises, construction sites, farms and forestry centers, with 2 hours for military training. In addition, the general mobilization order also provides that all schools should suspend classes for 1 to 2 weeks for urgent military training.

The Vietnamese authorities have been continuously expanding their army to collect more cannon fodder. Conscription committees have been set up in various parts of Vietnam. People were drafted into the army three times last year. A large-scale draft is now being carried out for the third time this year. Qualifications of those drafted have been relaxed one time after another, and the age group of those drafted has increased from that of 18 to 30 in the past to that of 16 to 45 at present. The stipulation that the only son of a family shall not be drafted has been rescinded, and the physical examination standard has been lowered. Even those suffering from hepatitis have been drafted. Moreover, the number of women to be recruited has also increased.

The Vietnamese authorities have called on government organizations in all provinces and cities as well as all schools, factories, agricultural cooperatives and other units to carry out the conscription work as their No 1 central shock task and to draft more people into the army than allocated. The Vietnamese regular army has been expanded from 600,000 in the past to 1 million strong at present, far exceeding the number of Vietnamese troops at the climax of the war against U.S. aggression. At the same time, the Vietnamese regular army and militia have frequently conducted military training and exercises with China as their target. Military training and exercises have been conducted even more frequently in Vietnam's 1st and 2d military districts bordering China.

A Thai newspaper quoted Thai military sources as saying that a Vietnamese army division was recently moved from Phnom Penh to an area on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The Vietnamese authorities have issued the slogan: "Turn the whole country into a big battlefield." Trenches are being dug and fortifications and defense lines are being built everywhere from border areas to islands, from cities to rural areas. Bunkers have been built along roads and in residential and production areas. Thus, Vietnam is shrouded in a war hysteria and an atmosphere of terror.

The Vietnamese authorities are also stepping up their war deployment along the Sino-Lao border. According to a Thai intelligence organization, Vietnam has already moved some of its troops in central Laos to the northern part of Laos. A squadron of Soviet-made Mig-21s operated by Vietnamese pilots has also been moved to Xieng Kh Dang and Long Cheng in the northern part of Laos. Foreign press agencies reported that the tense situation in northern Laos has already escalated, which appears to be the prelude of a large-scale showdown.

In order to expand their war machine, the Vietnamese authorities have been trying, by hook or by crook, to extort money from their people to buy lethal weapons from the Soviet Union. It is reported that during the first half of this year alone, the Vietnamese authorities extorted \$2.5 billion worth of gold from the refugees. Part of the gold has been put into Vietnam's war-torn economy, but most of it has been shipped to Moscow to repay Vietnam's debts to the Soviet Union and to purchase weapons there. Vietnam has reportedly used about \$100 million worth of the gold to buy weapons from the Soviet Union, with a view to strengthening Hanoi's armed forces along the Sino-Vietnamese border and in Kampuchea.

The aggression and threats of the Vietnamese authorities against China and their expansionist activities in Southeast Asia are the outcome of the joint conspiracy between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the big and small hegemonists. Vietnam's aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and its aggression and threats against China meet the strategic needs of the Soviet Union's southward drive in Southeast Asia and the western Pacific. This is why the Soviet Union has rewarded Vietnam with bounty. Every time the Vietnamese authorities escalate their aggressive and expansionist activities, the Soviet Union gives them more planes and guns. The Soviet Union has already shipped 70,000 tons of military equipment to Vietnam including 900 light- and medium-sized tanks. The Soviet Union has also supplied the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea with a number of new weapons, including automatic missile launchers that can be used to fire gas shells.

The Soviet Union has as many as 5,000 military experts in Vietnam. Soviet navy vessels and aircraft are freely using Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang and Haiphong in Vietnam as well as the Kompong Sam harbor in Kampuchea.

It is precisely because of Soviet support that the Vietnamese authorities have dared to carry out expansionist activities in Southeast Asia and to threaten China with war. According to a report in the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN on 28 July, Le Duan, chieftain of the Vietnamese leading clique, in a greetings message to the fourth meeting of Soviet and Vietnamese youth representatives, lavished fulsome praise on the Soviet Union when he said that the latter has regarded its assistance to Vietnam as (?the natural pulse of the heart and an application of wisdom) and that Vietnam now loves the Soviet Union more and is more grateful to it than ever before. Le Duan clamored that Vietnam is determined to defeat what he called China's hegemonist schemes. He firmly believed that the unity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is a reliable guarantee for Vietnam's new victories.

The Chinese people understand the Vietnamese authorities language very well. When they pursue hegemonism, they clamor against others' hegemonism. When they are prepared to commit aggression against others, they clamor about defeating others' conspiratorial activities. This is the trick of a thief crying "stop thief," which is habitually played by the Vietnamese authorities in international relations. Since the Vietnamese authorities are stepping up their efforts to carry out arms expansion and war preparations in such a way, we must redouble our vigilance against them.

NEW ITALIAN PREMIER'S GOVERNMENT PROGRAM NOTED

OW100832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Rome, August 9 (XINHUA)--"Italy's foreign policy will continue to move along the traditional line," declared the new Italian prime minister, Francesco Cossiga, in a speech introducing his government's programme at a plenary session of the two chambers of Parliament here this morning.

The prime minister said the programme included "a convinced engagement for the realisation of a still closer European unity; a persevering action for peace and security in the framework of our participation in the Atlantic alliance and in the continuation of the initiative which Italy has been taking in the field of disarmament; the reinforcement of traditional ties of friendship and dialogue with all peoples of the world; the development of international economic cooperation in the framework of preparations for the next summit conference of the industrialized countries and in the context of a still closer and positive relations with the emerging countries".

He stressed that European integration is for Italy a term of fundamental landmark. Cossiga said an intensive and dynamic stage in the process of realising integration has come into being. He recalled the latest events including the election of the European Parliament, the creation of the European monetary system, the progress toward a common policy on the energy problem and the enlargement of the European Community to the Mediterranean countries.

He foresaw a depression of demand and soaring of prices and a slow-down in economic development next year. He called for struggle against inflation and unemployment in the framework of the projected 1978-81 economic programme. The prime minister called on Italians to reduce energy consumption, saying that there would be a huge gap between demand and supply in the next decade. He pledged that in dealing with various problems the government would take notice of the positions of the Italian Communist Party and other parties in the opposition. Parliament began debate on the programme this afternoon and a vote of confidence will be taken on August 11.

BRIEFS

OPERA TROUPE IN GREECE--Athens, June 15--The visiting Beijing Opera troupe from the Chinese capital gave its premiere at the Herod Atticus Theatre here this evening. Madam Ioanna Tsatsos, wife of Greek President Constantine Tsatsos, watched the performance and received all members of the troupe during the interval. Also present were Greek Parliament President Dimitrios Papaspyrou [name as received], Foreign Minister Georgios Rallis, Minister of Commerce Georgios Panagiotopoulos, Minister of Social Services Spyridon Doxiadis, and other high-ranking government officials. In accordance with the Sino-Greek cultural agreement and at the invitation of the Greek Cultural Ministry, the Chinese troupe arrived here on June 16 to take part in the Greek "special artistic events 1979" organized by the National Tourist Organization. The troupe will make a performance tour of Salonika, Greece's second largest city in the northern part of the country. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 20 Jun 79 OW]

WALES FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Beijing, July 29--A delegation from the Wales-China Friendship Society led by Ceinwen Mathias, vice-chairman of the Society, was entertained here yesterday at a banquet given by Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. During the course of the banquet, Vice-President Xie had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guest. The delegation arrived here on July 27 and will shortly leave here to visit Xinjiang (Sinkiang), Shanghai and Guangzhou (Canton). [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2034 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW]

JI PENGFEI ATTENDS ZAMBIAN DELEGATION'S BANQUET

OW091538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Kapasa Makasa, leader of a delegation from the United National Independence Party of Zambia, a member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Rural Development subcommittee under the party Central Committee, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

Attending the banquet were Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and leading members of other departments under the party Central Committee and the State Council.

In his toast at the banquet, delegation leader Makasa said that during their stay in China, the Zambian visitors exchanged views with the Chinese on a variety of topics, including agriculture, industry, party organization and international issues. Makasa expressed hope for the continued development of friendship and cooperation between the United National Independence Party of Zambia and the Communist Party of China.

Vice-Chairman Ji Pengfei said that the first visit to China by representatives from the Zambian party has built a bridge for direct contacts and friendly cooperation between the Chinese and Zambian parties. He said the visit of the delegation has further promoted the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. Also present on the occasion was Zambian Ambassador to China W. R. Mwondela. The Zambian delegation has visited Beijing, Luoyang, Zhengzhou, Hangzhou and Shanghai, and will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT SCORES SRV ON REFUGEES

OW081642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Lusaka, August 8 (XINHUA)--The Commonwealth summit conference has declared that Vietnam's expulsion of refugees "is causing severe political, socio-economic and security problems for the other countries and territories in Southeast Asia".

In a final communique adopted here yesterday, the summit said that the Indochinese refugee crisis could have a destabilizing effect on the entire region if Vietnam will not halt the exodus of the refugees. The communique said that they (the heads of state) expressed the hope that Vietnam will show "a positive attitude and assist in finding an effective and permanent solution to this refugee problem."

Referring to the situation in Southeast Asia, the communique "condemned all acts of armed intervention in the region which violated the universally accepted principles of respect for a country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence". It affirmed "the right of the peoples of the region to determine their own future free from outside interference, subversion or coercion". The communique called for "the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from the areas of conflict". It also warned that Southeast Asian conflicts could spread over a wide area.

REUTER pointed out in a report that "the communique contained indirect criticism of Vietnam for its invasion of Kampuchea and called for a withdrawal of Hanoi forces."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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JI PENGFEI MEETS VENEZUELAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW061610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with Adolfo Herrera, vice-president of the Venezuela-China Friendship Association and professor of journalism at the Central University of Venezuela, and his wife Gloria Cuenca de Herrera, professor of journalism at the same university. Professor Adolfo Herrera visited China twice in 1966 and 1976. This time he and his wife have come to China to see the changes that have taken place since the downfall of the gang of four.

In their conversation, Vice-Chairman Ji Pengfei spoke highly of the efforts made by Professor Herrera and his wife over many years to enhance the understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and Venezuela. Professor Herrera said that during their three-week visit in China they have been deeply impressed by the great progress China has made in the past few years. Liu Jingzhi, deputy director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, was present on the occasion. Professor Herrera and his wife arrived in China on July 19 as guests of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. They will leave Beijing for home soon. While in China, they visited Beijing, Chengdu, Xizang, Shanghai, Wuxi and Changzhou.

ANDEAN PACT COUNTRIES DEVELOP PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

OW081214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Caracas, August 7 (XINHUA)--The Andean Pact organization countries have made considerable progress in pushing through their programme of developing the petrochemical industry, declared the Venezuelan Institute of Foreign Commerce today. In line with the programme approved in August, 1975, Venezuela made some adjustment of its petrochemical industry and set up a special institute to study new chemical projects.

Between 1975 and 1978, a number of plants for producing black coal were expanded in Peru and Venezuela, together with the construction of an isopropyl alcohol plant, an acetone plant, and a polystyrene plant. In the same period, Colombia built a plant producing low density polythene and expanded a phthalic anhydride plant. Meanwhile, the first stage of a project for building a petrochemical complex was completed in Bolivia. The construction of a similar complex in Ecuador was also under study. Petrochemical products of the five Andean Pact countries went up by 480,000 tons during this period.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN FILM WEEK--Beijing, July 29--A million people have attended movies being shown during the Mexican film week in Beijing which opened on July 25. The three feature films in the series are "Maria," "Yesenia" and "Corazon Salvaje". The latest issue of the Chinese periodical POPULAR CINEMA, which has a circulation of 1,200,000 relates the history of Mexican cinema art from its beginning in 1910 to the present day. Mexican films have developed their own characteristics and won international attention. Many films have dealt in one way or another with the problems of the people of the developing countries and their firm stand against exploitation and oppression. Script writer Lin Shan, editor-in-chief of the POPULAR CINEMA, has said of the three films currently playing that they embody the characteristics typical of much modern Mexican cinema--penetrating characterization, social awareness and brilliant photography. The magazine also contains material on the people involved in film-making in Mexico. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL BOARD HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON NEW LAWS

OW041600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes a whole page to speeches made by jurists and lawyers at a symposium on the enforcement of China's new laws, which was organized by the newspaper's editorial board. Attending the symposium were representatives from the National People's Congress Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, the Institute of Law of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Beijing Lawyers Association.

The speakers stressed that political and judicial personnel must study and understand the new laws and take the lead in carrying out the principle that "the laws must be observed, their enforcement must be strict and law-breakers must be dealt with."

The participants in the symposium said they would make every effort to eradicate vestiges of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and would prepare both ideologically and organizationally for the enforcement of the laws, which go into effect January 1 next year.

Wang Zhanping of the Supreme People's Court said that, in order to enforce the laws, the people's courts themselves must first study and understand them. He said the courts must accept the supervision of the masses, use the system of people's assessors and enable the public to participate in open criminal trials. Wang Zhanping stressed that judges must conduct cases strictly in accordance with the laws, without yielding to authorities or interference from outside.

Wang Guiwu of the Supreme People's Procuratorate pointed out that the integrity of China's legal system will be guaranteed if the 30 million party members, and the senior cadres in particular, take the lead in observing the laws. He said that it is entirely necessary for the party to unfold a mass movement for democracy and legality. Anybody who violates the law, regardless of who he is, should be dealt with according to the law, Wang Guiwu said. Only in this way can evil trends be reversed and the authority of the law upheld, he added.

Lu Shi of the Ministry of Public Security said that investigations and provisional detention of accused persons must adhere strictly to legal procedure and time-limits. Arrest is allowed only with the approval of the people's procuratorate. In conducting criminal cases, emphasis must be given to evidence, investigation and study. It is strictly forbidden to extort confession through torture.

Wang Huaian of the Supreme People's Court stressed that unjust or false charges can be avoided only if all cases are conducted according to lawful judicial procedure.

Xing Yiming of the National People's Congress Standing Committee said all people, without exception, must observe the laws as they are worked out by the state legislature. Leaders at all levels should enjoy no privileges and must be exemplars in implementing the laws, he said.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES STRENGTHENING OF 'WEAK' INDUSTRIES

OW041405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA)--"To strengthen coal, petroleum, power, communications and building materials industries, weak links in China's national economy, is an important measure in the current readjustment policy," says an article carried in today's GUANGMING DAILY. The article was authored by Liang Wensen of the Institute of Economics, and Li Jingwen of the Building Materials Ministry.

The article traces the growth of these industries, saying they expanded faster than the industrial sector as a whole during the 1953-1957 period and led to rapid development of the national economy, but from 1958 on their pace slowed while the proportion of processing industries grew. At present the shortage of building materials has caused construction of residential housing to proceed slowly.

The article urges enterprises to practise economy and cut the consumption of fuel, power and building materials. It points out that two-thirds of China's major enterprises are operating above their previous minimum consumption levels. If these enterprises reduce their consumption of power and if line loss of power for rural use is cut by half, some 10,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity can be saved a year, or the equivalent of the output of two big power stations with a generating capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts each.

The article says that technical innovations and the transformation of existing enterprises to make use of full production potential are very important during the period of economic readjustment. The key enterprises must be equipped with modern facilities step by step through technical transformation, it says.

The article recommends an appropriate increase in investment in the fuel, power and building materials industries, adding that it is necessary to make proper arrangements for geological prospecting, long-term development, exploration and capital construction of these industries. The construction of coal mines and the prospecting and exploration of oilfields should be priority tasks, according to the article. In the power industry more hydro-electric power stations must be built, tapping the rich water resources, and pithead power stations in coal mining areas are also needed. Construction of large and medium-sized cement works, glass factories and non-metallic ore mines must be accelerated as well.

PETROLEUM MINISTRY'S OLD CADRES PLAY ADVISORY ROLE

OW091248 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 August--The Ministry of Petroleum Industry is conscientiously trying to insure that advisory work at department- and bureau-level units is successful, so that old cadres assuming advisory posts can play their bounden role in speeding up the petroleum industry's modernization.

Some of the ministry's old cadres who underwent the test of protracted revolutionary struggle have made important contributions to the development of China's petroleum industry. They are relatively rich in practical experiences and are to a certain degree proficient in enterprise management.

The party committee of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry holds that these old cadres are the wealth of the party and people and that they constitute a precious force on the petroleum front. Last August the Ministry of Petroleum Industry's party committee arranged for 11 comrades, after doing ideological work with each of them, to work as advisers in seven departments, bureaus, offices and institutes based on their respective special skills and physical conditions. Of these 11 advisers, seven were former leading cadres in departments, bureaus and institutes, while the other four were technical cadres who were engaged in petroleum work for more than 30 years. After becoming advisers, some of them were elected members of the general party branches or party branches under the department or bureau party committees, while others became assistants to department or bureau directors handling particular types of work.

The party organizations of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry have adopted the following three ways of assigning advisers:

1. The decentralized way--assign leading comrades who originally held leading party and government posts or previously managed production as advisers to each work department and bureau.
2. Organize advisory groups--gather together all chief engineers and chief geological engineers who have been engaged in technical work and form an advisory office and empower them to give advice, handle technical matters and engage in some technical and scientific research work.
3. Get organized--concentrate all forces to solve certain important problems such as letting them get involved in implementing the cadre policy and in the work of rectifying the mistakes of erroneously labeling others as rightists.

All levels of leadership in the Ministry of Petroleum Industry have shown concern for the comrade advisers politically and taken adequate care of their livelihood. The comrade advisers enjoy privileges equal to those being given to department or bureau directors at equivalent levels in reviewing documents, hearing reports and in other political advisities. Leading comrades of the party committee and the Political Department of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry are paying continuous attention to the advisers' livelihood and their physical well-being. During the New Years holidays or on other festive occasions leading cadres of the ministry and the Political Department often visit those advisers who are hospitalized. These organizations have also sent nursing personnel to take care of those physically too weak to move around or sent doctors and medicine to their homes. They are doing their utmost to care for the comrade advisers' livelihoods so that the comrade advisers feel the party's warmth.

RENMIN RIBAO FRONTPAGES FORESTRY PROTECTION

OW060750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes most of its frontpage to forestry protection. A commentary notes that since the state forestry regulations were published in February this year, some afforested areas have formulated their production plans by giving first place to forestry, while others dealt with cases of damage to trees. However, illegal cutting down of trees has still continued.

In Anhui Province, for example, leaders of the Chuxian County Revolutionary Committee openly supported the illegal hewing and seizing of state owned trees, the commentary notes.

Panshi County in Jilin Province, which for many years had eliminated forest fires, has since registered numerous fires as the leading local cadre encouraged those who cut down trees and destroyed forests in favour of reclamation and side-line occupations. He even dismissed forestry cadres who opposed the illegal activities. Ninety-nine forest fires broke out in the county from February 9 to May 21 this year, causing heavy losses.

The trouble, points out the commentary, is that some leading cadres have no understanding of the socialist legal system. To them, the law is formulated for the people but does not apply to themselves. Anyone who damages trees, no matter who or under whatever pretext, must be held legally responsible. Leading cadres who violate the law must be dealt with seriously, the commentary stresses. It is necessary to continue publicizing the forestry regulations, says the commentary. Some local leaders have not yet fully recognized the important role of forestry in the development of the national economy, nor the interdependence of agriculture, forestry and stockbreeding.

China's forestry underwent a slow growth over the past years. Ecological disasters caused by the damage of vegetation have not changed much and are still continuing in some places. In the vast northwest region with only a small percentage of coverage by forests, the natural ecology suffers an imbalance with frequent windstorms, drought and flood. Agriculture and animal husbandry are consequently seriously affected. More than 200 counties, including 6.66 million hectares of farmland and nearly the same area of pastures, are constantly attacked by wind and sand storms. The desert has been growing and gradually moving southward toward Beijing.

The commentary urges that all leading cadres in the party and the administrations take the lead in implementing the forestry regulations. Every province, prefecture, county, commune and brigade must map out its own plan of afforestation and mobilize the people to plant trees. Units and individuals with outstanding achievements in afforestation, nursery work, forest protection or scientific research are to receive moral and material awards.

The same paper carries a report commending a regiment commander of troops stationed in the Fuzhou area in Fujian Province for protecting forestry resources.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI SPEAKS AT CHILD CARE CONFERENCE

OW090530 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 August--Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, made an important speech on the morning of 7 August on the great importance of doing a good job in infant and child care and education, raising the social status of the workers in this profession and training a contingent of workers who are both Red and expert.

Speaking at a conference on nursery work jointly held by the ministries of education and public health, the Labor Bureau, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and All-China Women's Federation, he said: While science is the key and education is the foundation for achieving the four modernizations, nursery work is the foundation for education. It is a component of the socialist undertaking, to which leaders at all levels and all social institutions must pay due attention.

Comrade Fang Yi pointed out: At present, some of our comrades neglect nursery work, regarding it as an insignificant thing for the grannies. Some even erroneously place nursery work in opposition to production. Comrade Fang Yi stressed: The prosperity of the nation and the destiny of the country directly hinge upon whether or not the younger generation possesses good health and moral character and developed intelligence. Touching upon the necessity of respecting the workers in child care and children's education, Comrade Fang Yi said: Since liberation, the workers who have wholeheartedly dedicated their lives to nursery work have emerged in large numbers. In view of their noble character and diligent labor, we must raise their political status, solve their economic problems step by step and go all out to publicize their advanced deeds.

Comrade Fang Yi added: Nursery work must be carried out under the leadership of party committees at all levels. As far as funds are concerned, it is necessary to take into consideration the actual situation and do everything possible to fight for funds and solve those problems which can be solved. Nursery schools and kindergartens which have been occupied by other units must be evacuated after consultations. It is imperative to train a contingent of workers in child care and children's education step by step so that we can gradually promote nursery work.

GUANGMING RIBAO REPORTS ON COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAM CHEATING

OWO41522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA)--Today's GUANGMING DAILY carries two stories about college entrance examination cheating scandals indicating that such behavior will not be taken lightly. One article reports that Wang Xiaoping, who entered the Department of Law in Beijing University in 1977 by cheating at entrance examinations and was later struck from the school roster, has been expelled from the party. The decision was made by party committees of Yanbei Prefecture and Guangling County, in Wang Xiaoping's native province of Shanxi, after a nine-month joint investigation of the cheating incident.

Three other people have been punished or reprimanded in connection with the case. Liu Yiyi has been expelled from the party and demoted one grade in administration rank. Meng Risheng, a cadre at the county agricultural college who was also on the staff of the county's Enrollment Office, has been given a serious warning within the party. Meng had served as a liaison for Wang Xiaoping. Li Jixing, a member of the Standing Committee of the Guangling County party committee and chief of the county's public security bureau, has also been given a severe warning within the party. Li knew of Wang Xiaoping's plans but did not stop him or speak out.

According to the findings of the joint investigation group, Wang Xiaoping refused to make a confession for a long time after his case was publicized. He still intended to get by under false pretences. After the newspapers exposed the case, he appealed to the party's Central Committee. Only after he was dismissed from school and sent back to Guangling County did he recognise his offence and write a confession.

The GUANGMING DAILY says the resolution of Wang Xiaoping's case is the result of struggle waged by party members and the people against illegal and reprehensible acts. Xu Wengui, former head of the General Affairs Office of Guangling Middle School, has been praised in public for being the first to expose the cheating in his letter to authorities.

The other article reveals another case of cheating in entrance examinations, which will be dealt with by the Department of Inspecting Discipline in Gansu Province, under the direction of the provincial party committee.

The report says that Gao Yi, the son of a leading member of the Gansu provincial party committee, was helped by three officials of the Enrollment Office to get his bad marks in history and geography paper changed. They substituted a false geography paper for the original poor paper done by Gao Yi, who was then enrolled at Lanzhou University.

When some staff members of the Enrollment Office read Gao Yi's paper, they became suspicious of the writing and the difference in colour of the ink. They wrote several letters to the authorities concerned. The party secretary of the province, Siao Hua, asked the Education Bureau to investigate and solve the problem, but the bureau was reluctant to do so. Gao Yi then became even more arrogant, and none of those involved would admit their guilt. People were infuriated and pointed out: "Gao Yi can get away with such a thing because his father has power in his hands."

An editor's note accompanying this article says that attention must be paid to graft and fraud among some sons and daughters of leading officials. Some think that because their parents are in high positions, they are "superior" to others and it is natural for them to enter universities. "This is absolutely a reflection of feudal privileged thoughts and is incompatible with the Communist Party spirit," it says. The note urges high-ranking officials to be strict with themselves and with their children in abiding by the law.

JIEFANGJUN BAO COMMENTS ON ERRING CADRES

OW091058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0723 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text of JIEFANGJUN BAO 5 August contributing commentator's article: "When One Commits Mistakes, One Should Not Conceal Them for Fear of Criticism"--reprinted in the 9 August RENMIN RIBAO]

[Text] Beijing, 9 August--During our party's struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four," a small number of cadres committed mistakes of this or that kind by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four." What is the general situation of these cadres following the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four"? It can be said that after explaining their problems clearly, distinguishing between right and wrong and enhancing their political consciousness, most of them have gained the masses' understanding. Many of these comrades, after being liberated, have worked hard at their posts and made amends for their faults through good deeds, thus regaining the trust of the party and the masses.

However, there are indeed some erring cadres who have assumed a bad attitude. Instead of striving to correct their mistakes, they have seized every opportunity to deny them. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the whole party has shifted the emphasis of its work to socialist modernization, accelerated implementation of its policies and stressed the promotion of democracy, the strengthening of the legal system and the development of the four modernizations in a situation of stability and unity. Thinking that there is now an opportunity to be taken advantage of, they are trying to equate or confuse the fact that they are being screened because they committed mistakes by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four" with the false charges, wrong sentences and frame-ups fabricated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Confounding right and wrong, uttering nonsense and making trouble, they are posing as victims of new false charges, wrong sentences or frame-ups. They keep talking about "seeking truth from facts." By "seeking truth from facts" they mean turning their big problems into small ones and their small problems into no problem at all. Whenever possible they shift the blame onto others and refuse to admit their mistakes. Some of them have even dealt blows at activists in exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They have clamored that "now it is not I who should explain myself clearly to you, but it is you who should explain yourselves clearly to me," and so on and so forth. In making such a clamor, they are attempting to basically negate the exposure, criticism and investigation movement.

Handling the false charges, wrong sentences and frame-ups fabricated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and dealing with those cadres who committed mistakes by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are two entirely different issues. Since the two issues are different in nature, we must follow different principles in handling them. Handling the false charges, wrong sentences and frame-ups fabricated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" means rectifying them, while dealing with those cadres who made mistakes by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four" means dealing with each case on its merits, educating and saving those involved, reaching correct conclusions on them and dealing with them properly.

The "gang of four" is a sinister gang of new and old counterrevolutionaries; they are ferocious enemies of our party and the people. After the downfall of the "gang of four," our party fully mobilized the masses to expose and investigate events and persons involved in the "gang of four's" conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state leadership and to thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence in various fields. This was absolutely necessary and entirely correct. Should the "gang of four's" **perverse** acts which brought calamity to the country and the people not have been exposed, criticized and investigated?

The principles and policies implemented by the party during the exposure, criticism and investigation movement are firm and prudent. We have strictly distinguished between the two different types of contradictions, helped more people through education and narrowed the target of attack.

We have strictly distinguished between those who said or did something wrong under the "gang of four's" influence and those who took part in their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state leadership; have strictly distinguished between those who, though implicated in some of these activities, made political mistakes as a result of being used and the backbone elements who were privy to the gang's conspiracy; and even among the backbone elements, have strictly distinguished between those who have expressed their willingness to repent and make amends, actively exposed the "gang of four's" crimes and made a clean break with the gang and the diehards who have continued to put up an obstinate fight. As for contradictions which we cannot surely classify as contradictions between ourselves and the enemy or as those among the people for the time being, we should generally deal with them as contradictions among the people. In taking organizational measures against erring cadres who may be dealt with either severely or leniently, we should deal with them leniently rather than severely.

People have clearly seen that by doing what we have been doing, we have completely restored the principles, policies and traditions laid down or formed by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong during the Yanan period and have firmly rejected the fascist means used by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," such as fabricating charges against others, extorting confessions by torture, dealing relentless blows and finishing off with one blow.

No one can deny the tremendous role of the exposure, criticism and investigation movement in smashing the "gang of four's" factional set-up, eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eliminating chaos and restoring order, emancipating the mind, achieving unity and stability throughout the country, promoting the development of various construction undertakings and shifting the emphasis of the whole party's work to socialist modernization. There is no reason whatsoever for some people to regard the masses' helping them make a clear break with the "gang of four" as "a blow" at them. Party discipline does not permit one to bear grudges against comrades who have exposed and criticized their own mistakes or to try to seize an opportunity to retaliate.

Some people say that in dealing with cadres who committed mistakes by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we should seek truth from facts. In seeking truth from facts, it is essential to give first consideration to facts and to proceed from objective facts. We should deal with problems and mistakes as they are. We must not exaggerate or minimize problems and mistakes. The problem now is that some people did commit mistakes but are not willing to face up to their mistakes and are trying in every possible way to avoid mentioning and to cover up their mistakes. Some people who made mistakes and admitted them are now trying to overturn all this. They now want to revise the proper conclusions reached on them after screening them, the conclusions to which they agreed. In asking others to "seek truth from facts" in dealing with him [ta 0100], he [ta 0100] actually wants others to help him deny facts. How can this be done!

In dealing with erring cadres, our party's consistent policy is learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. This principle also applies to the cadres who committed mistakes by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four." As far as the erring cadres are concerned, implementing this principle means that they should admit that they are sick. If they refuse to admit their sickness or describe their serious sickness as a minor one or hide their sickness for fear of treatment, how can their sickness be cured?

The history of the period during which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck is not an ordinary history. Those who committed mistakes in this serious struggle must not and cannot deny their mistakes. If one treasures the good things he did for the party and the people in the past and is determined to do more work for the party and the people in the future, he should really face up to his problems according to the standard for a communist and draw a profound lesson from his mistakes.

Some people who have received lenient organizational punishment used to raise the question of why they were subjected to criticism in the past and demand a clear explanation. To this we can give a definite answer--ideological criticism must be strict, while organizational punishment should be lenient. Strict criticism accompanied with lenient action is our party's consistent policy toward erring cadres, and it is an intact policy.

In order to be lenient, it is necessary to make a scientific analysis of the mistakes in accordance with principles and in a way of seeking truth from facts. Stern and serious criticism should follow. The purpose of being strict is to enable those who have made mistakes to repent, learn lessons and correct their mistakes. It will enable them to acquire a clear understanding and distinguish between right and wrong. To unite and work together with these comrades will provide us with a common consolidated ideological basis and will also pave the way for taking lenient action. Some people think that once strict criticism has been made it is not possible to take lenient action, and some rule out strict criticism on those grounds. This is wrong. If one has examined his own problems, offered clear explanations and been forgiven by the masses, the party organization concerned always takes lenient action against him or subjects him to no punishment in accordance with party policies. This shows the party's love for and trust in erring cadres. How can one consider that he is innocent and that the past criticism and education received was unnecessary just because no action has been taken against him?

At present a small number of erring cadres are attempting to negate their mistakes and go back on their words in different ways. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, some individuals have stuck to their stand all along and adopted an opposing attitude toward party and mass education designed to save them, and also toward the exposure, criticism and investigation campaign. Besides, the major problems are their thinking and understanding. Some of them have lacked sufficient understanding of the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," as well as the mistakes committed by themselves. Some have failed to draw lessons and therefore committed the old mistakes again. For example, in the past, by "kicking aside the party committee in making revolution," they became members of the "earthquake faction," and now they are making trouble again, thinking that is the best way to solve problems. In the past they followed the directions of the wind and thereby became members of the "wind faction," and now they are again dancing to the direction of the wind and intending to negate their mistakes under the pretext of implementing policies. Some of them are very selfish and have ulterior motives. They do not want to put their mistakes in writing, fearing that once they have admitted their mistakes, their future will be affected. In any case, when one has made a mistake, it is better to admit and correct it. As stated above, a problem exists objectively and will not cease to exist because of denial of its existence. We sincerely hope that those cadres who followed Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and made various kinds of mistakes adopt a real attitude of seeking truth from facts, treat their mistakes seriously, draw lessons from them, accept help and education from party organizations and the masses and proceed to correct their mistakes. They should not hide their sickness for fear of treatment and adopt a doctrine of denial. For one who has made a mistake, there is a long way to go from understanding the mistake to correcting it. It is therefore inevitable for him to change his mind now and then in the course of understanding the mistake. This is why our party often insists on "observe and help." It is necessary to patiently wait till the erring cadres make repentance. However, this does not mean that we may adopt a frivolous and irresponsible attitude. Some erring cadres used to admit their errors at one time and later deny them altogether, admitting them when one kind of wind blows and denying them when another arrives. This changeable attitude is not helpful for either the revolutionary cause or the cadres themselves.

In carrying out ideological and political work among erring cadres, leading cadres at all levels should conscientiously listen to their opinions and demands, adopt rational ones, conduct persuasive education if they are irrational and help such cadres foster a correct attitude.

In drawing conclusions on cases involving erring cadres, the departments concerned should perform their work in a more deepgoing and meticulous way in the light of the cadres' thinking. Meanwhile, serious attention should be paid to adhering to party policies and preventing the practice of laying emphasis on one side of the problem while neglecting the other. For example, we cannot cease to draw conclusions on cases involving erring cadres when we are directed to take lenient organizational action. If any conclusion made by an individual unit is relatively strict and action taken comparatively serious, correction should be made forthwith in accordance with party policies. For this reason, it is all right for the erring cadres to make complaints through party organizations, and that will not be considered as a problem. However, it is not permissible for those who take advantage of a small problem of the party organizations' work to proceed to deny their own mistakes altogether or even describe erroneous things as correct things.

Our major tasks at present and for some time to come are to achieve socialist modernization. The people of various nationalities throughout the country and comrades of the whole party and whole army are working for the four modernizations with one heart. Those cadres who have made various mistakes should take the same steps. Most of them have already chosen to do so, and only a small number of them are still getting entangled with their own mistakes and also with party organizations and other people. This is wrong, and corrective action should be taken as early as possible. The proper thing the erring cadres should do is to correct their attitudes, heighten their spirits, take an active part in the four modernizations, make amends for their previous faults by rendering good service and take concerted action along with the people throughout the country and comrades of the whole party and whole army.

GUANGMING RIBAO ARTICLE PRAISES ANCIENT THEORIST

HK091038 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Sun Naiyuan [1327 0035 3104]: "Theoretical Workers May Benefit From Reading 'The Biography of Fan Zhen' [5400 4903]"]

[Excerpts] A debate between materialism and idealism during the Qi and Liang dynasties, which were among the northern and southern dynasties, was recorded in "The History of Liang: the Biography of Fan Zhen." Both sides of the debate furnished us with food for thought.

In the debate, one side comprised a prince, an emperor and a prime minister who believed in Buddhism and advocated theism, together with some eminent monks and scholars supported by them. On the other side was Fan Zhen, an atheist and a low-ranking official. Xiao Ziliang, prime minister of the southern Qi Dynasty and prince of Jingling, built the "west residence," where he invited guests to talk about Buddhism. With the support of the crown prince, the "west residence" became the headquarters for disseminating the "theory that God never perishes." Though Fan Zhen was one of the guests in the "west residence," he "was unlike others." He "strongly held that there was no God" and argued many times with Xiao Ziliang in person.

Xiao Ziliang called many eminent monks together to debate with Fan Zhen. They could not beat Fan Zhen. Then Xiao sent someone to tell Fan that upholding the "theory that God perishes" would harm the ethical code. He also hinted that he could appoint Fan as his assistant if Fan would give up his theory. Upon learning this, Fan broke into laughter and replied: "If I cared to barter my theory for an official post, I should now be in a much higher position than that of his assistant!" Thus he demonstrated the character and determination of a materialist. Later, when he became governor of Yidu Prefecture, he put his theory into practice and banned the worship of Buddha in the prefecture.

According to some other historical records, this debate had a second round. That happened when Xiao Yan, one of the "eight scholars of the west residence," became emperor and announced that "Buddhism is the only orthodoxy." He also wrote an article "A Reply to the 'Theory That God Perishes'" and aroused all monks and laymen in the imperial court to attack Fan Zhen. Fan Zhen did not surrender to the emperor's authority. He rewrote his "theory that god perishes" and wrote "In Reply to Cao Siwen" and other articles, which were a milestone in the history of materialism. History proves that the truth lay on Fan Zhen's side in this 20-year-long debate.

Fan Zhen lived in the feudal society where political democracy and academic freedom were completely out of the question. However, we can see from this debate that some feudal rulers did not favor such acts as burning books and burying scholars alive, imprisoning the author of an article considered offensive by the imperial court and implicating the relatives of an offender. Xiao Ziliang, prince of Jingling, was greatly annoyed when he was refuted by Fan Zhen, but he did not abuse his power. Fan Zhen was not demoted and killed when he banned the worship of Buddha in Yidu Prefecture. Later, when Xiao Yan, Emperor Wu of the Liang Dynasty, announced Buddhism to be the state religion and had a debate personally with Fan Zhen, he also admitted that Fan Zhen was a talented person and allowed him to remain at his post.

Of course they wanted to defeat Fan Zhen theoretically. They usually adopted the method of debate. Though they sometimes combined threats with inducements, they were not so bad and outspoken as Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They still had the courage to let their opponent speak. They were serious and did not take sentences out of context.

The development of Marxism also needs the air of free discussion. Marxism is truth and science which fear no criticism. The teachers of revolution always adopted the method of reasoning in defeating their theoretical opponents. When Marxism is in predominance, it is particularly necessary to guard against the use of administrative measures to handle theoretical and academic polemics. It is necessary to firmly implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the "three no's." It is necessary to adopt the policy of "opening wide" in handling viewpoints which do not conform with Marxism. Of course, we should criticize mistakes and struggle against poisonous weeds when they emerge. The question is that we must criticize real mistakes and struggle against real poisonous weeds. Within the ranks of the Marxist theory, it is necessary to give full scope to democracy, carry out the policy of "everyone is equal before the truth," let people holding differing viewpoints debate freely and make criticism and anticriticism. The party and state leaders at all levels should act like ordinary people when they participate in discussions of theoretical problems. Without freedom of discussion and democracy, it is impossible to create or develop a theory. The policy of "keeping people's mouths shut" can produce neither a theory nor theorists.

A theoretical worker must courageously uphold the truth. Fan Zhen indeed showed no fear of authority, took no heed of his personal gains and displayed the spirit of going against the tide. Among his opponents in the debate were a prime minister, a crown prince and an emperor. At any moment he could have been killed and his relatives implicated should he offend his opponents! Yet he was not afraid and did not shrink back slightly. Personal fame and gain were nothing to Fan Zhen when he struggled for the truth. He did not "barter his theory for an official post." It is exceedingly worthwhile for our theoretical workers to emulate his spirit.

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NEW PLAY ON UNITY AMONG NATIONALITIES

Interview With Author

OW311616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--China's leading playwright, Cao Yu, believes that, "The socialist era needs historical plays. They use historical allusions to explain current affairs, furnishing information, experience and lessons for the present time. They occupy an important position in the history of Chinese drama."

Cao Yu's new historical play "Wang Zhaojun" which presents a 2,000 year old episode about unity between the nationalities of China, premiered here tonight.

"I hope that it will encourage China's various nationalities to work with one heart and mind and to pool their efforts for the progress of our country," said the playwright in an interview on opening night.

Chinese historical plays have reflected the country's history and culture for several thousand years, Cao Yu said.

The earliest Chinese dramas date from the warring states period (475-221 B. C.). According to historical records, a play depicting the wise administration of Prime Minister Sun Shuao of the preceding generation moved a king of the Chu State to tears. The Yuan Dynasty (A. D. 1271-1368) was the golden period of classical drama in China.

Cao Yu pointed out that historical plays written in ancient China spread feudal values, but others expressed common people's aspirations through the use of historical allusions. Historical plays about earlier dynasties were used to guide the people and to teach them moral concepts. Many plays were highly political as well, reflecting playwrights' attitudes about the policies of their times.

More than 60 operas were written by Guan Hanqing, a famous playwright of the Yuan Dynasty. His "Snow in Midsummer" (dou e wronged) described the wrath of a young woman who was bullied and wrongly sentenced to death, which moved the heavens to snow heavily in summer. The opera was intended to expose the darkness of feudal society and the brutality of Yuan despotism. It was translated into French and spread to Europe a hundred years ago.

Cao Yu mentioned many outstanding historical plays written in modern China. Ouyang Yuqian and Tian Han, founders of Chinese modern drama, have left behind well-known historical plays and operas with historic themes. Poet Guo Moruo also wrote a number of historical plays. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, he authored the plays "Qu Yuan", (?Brother) and Sister" and "The Tiger Tally" to expose evil and arouse the people against the dark rule. After liberation he wrote "Lady Cai Wenji Returns to Her Homeland", a play based on the history of statesman Cao Cao's work to unify war-ravaged northern China, gather people of talent and achieve stability and progress.

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"China, with its long tradition of culture and history, has a wealth of historical themes that represent great possibilities for further efforts," observed Cao Yu.

The Shanghai Film Studio is preparing to film the play "Wang Zhaojun".

In the early 1960's Cao Yu wrote a historical play called "King Goujian Rebuilds the State", which tells the story of two warring states in the fifth century B. C. The State of Yue is defeated by the State of Wu, and Yue King Goujian enslaved for three years while the people endure humiliation and suffering. Eventually, Goujian turns the tables on the State of Wu and rebuilds a powerful state. The play was written to illustrate the spirit of hard struggle and encourage the Chinese people to defy natural disasters and pressures of hegemonism which they were facing at the time.

Cao Yu, who is now 70 years old, expressed his wish to write a few more plays based on history.

GUANGMING RIBAO Report

HK080832 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 79 p 2 HK

[Brief report: "'Wang Zhaojun' Staged by Beijing People's Art Theater"]

[Text] A new Wang Zhaojun, with whom people are not familiar, has now appeared on the stage in Beijing and attracted the deep interest of the audience. "Wang Zhaojun," a new play by famous playwright Cao Yu, was premiered here a few days ago by the Beijing People's Art Theater. Holding a new viewpoint, Cao Yu remolded this historical figure and gave a new look to this 2,000 year old story about the history of relations among nationalities in China. In this play, Wang Zhaojun was the heroine who had a broad vision, attached importance to the harmony and unity between the Xiongnu and the Han nationalities, overcame the obstacles thrown in by the big-Han chauvinists and the national splittist and voluntarily gave herself away in marriage to the reigning Xiongnu ruler.

RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK080834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 79 p 4 HK

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Zhang Huixian [1728 1979 6343] "Cao Yu's New Play 'Wang Zhaojun' Staged in Beijing"]

[Text] A new Wang Zhaojun, with whom people are not familiar, has now appeared on the stage in Beijing and attracted the deep interest of the audience. "Wang Zhaojun," a new play by famous playwright Cao Yu, was premiered here a few days ago by the Beijing People's Art Theater.

The story of Wang Zhaojun took place during the reign of Emperor Yuan of the Han Dynasty. In the play, Wang Zhaojun was the heroine who had a broad vision, attached importance to the harmony and unity between the Xiongnu and the Han nationalities, overcame the obstacles thrown in by the big-Han chauvinists and the national splittists and voluntarily gave herself away in marriage to the reigning Xiongnu ruler.

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Mei Qian [2734 7082] and Su Min [5685 3046], director of this play, seriously studied the script and worked out a unique plot. Di Xin [3695 6580], who plays the role of Wang Zhaojun was formerly the leading actress in Cao Yu's other plays including "Thunderstorm," "Sunrise" and "The Heart and the Soul".

BRIEFS

COCOON HARVEST--China expects to harvest 12 percent more spring cocoons than it did in 1978. Both the output and quality of this year's spring cocoons are the best ever since the founding of the People's Republic. The principal spring cocoon producing provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Sichuan have all registered a large production increase. Shandong, Anhui and Liaoning also report increases by a fairly large margin. The total output of spring cocoons in Zhejiang has topped its 1978 total by 3,000 dan, and that in Sichuan showed an increase of more than 16 percent, bringing this year's production to more than 580,000 dan. Now the country as a whole has already purchased more than 1.6 million dan of spring cocoons. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jul 79 OW]

TEACHERS SUMMER SEMINAR--A National Summer Seminar for Teachers of Marxism-Leninism in Institutions of Higher Learning opened on 27 July at the Shanghai Normal University. Gao Yi, vice minister of education, and (Xia Zhenglong), secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the opening ceremony. The seminar is jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. More than 400 teachers from institutions of higher learning in 13 provinces and autonomous regions are attending the seminar. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW]

PATRIOTIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN--Beijing, 31 July--A circular calling on all departments concerned in various localities to further strengthen propaganda work on the patriotic health campaign was recently issued by the Central Patriotic Health Campaign Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Public Health, the Central Broadcasting Administration, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Women's Federation. The circular calls for whipping up a new high tide in the patriotic health campaign this summer and autumn to better serve the four modernizations and to greet our country's 30th founding anniversary. The circular calls on all departments concerned to place propaganda work on the patriotic health campaign on their agendas, assign one responsible comrade to lead the work and take various measures to extensively launch propaganda. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW]

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NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION MEETING--Shenyang, 1 August--A national meeting to exchange experiences in academic research on air pollution and pollution control was recently held in Shenyang Municipality. The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss questions concerning air pollution in urban areas. The meeting, jointly called by the China Environmental Science Society and the National Network of Information on Environmental Protection, was attended by over 200 scientists specializing in environmental chemistry, atmospheric physics, medicine, biology and environmental engineering. Over 160 academic reports and relevant materials were submitted. The meeting studied air pollution, pollution control in 20 municipalities, including Beijing, Shenyang, Lanzhou, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangdong, and future tasks for scientific research units in this concern. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW]

WEN HUI BAO COMMENTARY ON BOURGEOIS FACTIONALISM

OW261822 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jul 79 OW

[Report on WEN HUI BAO 26 July ideological commentary by (Gan Cheng): "Factionalism Is the Archenemy of the Four-Modernization Drive"]

[Excerpts] The commentary says that at ordinary times, bourgeois factionalism stirred up by Lin Biao and the gang of four does not have a place to express itself owing to our repeated efforts in attacking it over the past 2 years. But it still begins to arise when such questions as implementing policies, evaluating job titles and promoting cadres are discussed. Those who harbor factionalism always hope to establish leading groups that they or their lieutenants can command.

The commentary continues: In those localities and units where factionalism has not yet been thoroughly eliminated, the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee cannot be carried out to the letter; the party's principles and policies cannot be successfully implemented; the unified leadership of the party and the party's organizational discipline are subjected to damage; and anarchism, individualism and other erroneous ideas of various kinds have an opportunity to rise and run rampant to obstruct the advance of the four-modernization drive. Bourgeois factionalism is the archenemy of stability and unity, and must, therefore, be eliminated from among our ranks.

After pointing out that bourgeois factionalism was entirely stirred up by Lin Biao and the gang of four, the commentary says: In addition to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four not yet being thoroughly eliminated, the other cause for the existence of some persons who are fond of factionalism is their world outlook. The ideas of the exploiting classes still remain in the minds of these people.

We would like to advise these persons to earnestly transform their world outlook, to overcome their individualist ideas of making a name and pursuing self-interests and not to hoodwink themselves with factionalism. They should display vigor and wholeheartedly get themselves involved in the great four-modernization drive.

The commentary concludes: The localities and units where factionalism runs rampant are often related to the unhealthy ideas and work style of some individual leading cadres. This provokes people's serious attention.

WEN HUI BAO CALLS FOR FOLLOWING CORRECT IDEOLOGICAL LINE

OW042136 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Report on WEN HUI BAO 4 August commentator's article: "Follow the Correct Ideological Line, Eliminate the Ultraleft Remnant's Pernicious Influence"]

[Excerpts] The article said that while reviewing the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC in Shanghai Municipality, Comrade Peng Chong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, recently emphasized that it was of fundamental importance to solve the question of ideological line. These words are quite profound. They show where the shoe pinches and give voice to the innermost feelings of the municipality's cadres and masses.

At present, it is necessary for us to further publicize the principles of emancipating the mind or "starting up the machinery," seeking truth from facts, uniting and looking forward--as laid down at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee--and continuing the discussions on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. Those units which have never held the discussions must seriously make up what they have missed and deepen the criticism of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Only by doing so can people's thinking and actions be really united on the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and can people be dedicated heart and soul to the fulfillment of all tasks mapped out by the 2d session of the 5th NPC.

The article said that looking back on the course we have traversed over the past year or more, and particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we can clearly see that there actually exist two different ideological lines. The discussion on the question of the criterion of truth, started in May of this year, was nothing other than a great conflict between the two ideological lines. The tremendous contribution of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was that it fully affirmed the discussion on the question of the criterion of truth; laid down the correct principles of emancipating the mind or "starting up the machinery," seeking truth from facts and uniting and looking forward; solved the question of ideological lines and returned to the scientific foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee essentially focused on seeking truth from facts in order to eliminate chaos and restore order. The absolute majority of comrades warmly support and resolutely approve of the principles of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Some comrades, however, do not believe them firmly. They show their doubts overtly or covertly. A tiny group of people opposes the principles.

The article pointed out: Shanghai is a city with glorious revolutionary traditions. It was also a counterrevolutionary base of Lin Biao and the gang of four for seizing party and state power. Since the fall of the gang of four, Shanghai has achieved great success in its campaign to expose, criticize and investigate cases associated with the gang of four. The political and social order and production completely disrupted by Lin Biao and the gang of four have been rapidly restored. The achievements in eliminating chaos and restoring order in the political, ideological, economic, cultural and educational, and scientific and technical fields have been remarkable.

The article said that to follow the correct ideological line and eliminate the ultraleft remnant's pernicious influence, we should strengthen the study of the basic Marxist theory and develop the Marxist style of study initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong. We must resolutely seek truth from facts, conduct investigations, study in a big way and deepen the discussions on the question of the criterion of truth down to grassroots units and cadres and masses.

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The article concluded: Practice has proved that implementing the principles of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and following the correct ideological line are the key to shifting the work focus and to the success of the four modernizations. We must unite the thinking and actions of cadres and masses on the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, implement all the tasks set by the second session of the Fifth NPC, fully use the present excellent situation at home and abroad, devote ourselves to the four modernizations, advance toward the four modernizations in solid unity and win a great victory in the first campaign of the four modernizations since the party's work focus was shifted.

SHANGHAI TEXTILE BUREAU STRESSES STUDY OF CRITERION OF TRUTH

OW091145 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to a WEN HUI BAO report, the party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Bureau has held a plenary session to listen to reports by bureau representatives who attended the propaganda work conference held by the municipal party committee, analyze the ideological situation among both party and nonparty workers in textile departments, and make overall arrangements for relaying and implementing the guidelines of the conference, strengthening the party's ideological building, and conducting effective discussion on the criterion of truth.

The bureau party committee held that it is extremely important to conduct effective discussion on the criterion of truth among the cadres and masses of textile departments in view of the fact that Wang Hongwen began his rise to power as a textile worker in Shanghai. Although great results have been achieved in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, the efforts made so far to criticize their idealism and metaphysics in ideology and the line are still not enough. For some reasons the cadres and masses have been unable to conduct deepgoing discussion on the criterion of truth. Many comrades still fail to understand this fundamental principle of Marxism.

The bureau party committee also held that in order to conduct effective discussion on the criterion of truth, it is necessary to eliminate ideological barriers. A handful of comrades in textile departments regard discussion on the criterion of truth as the task of theoretical workers or leading bodies, having nothing to do with grassroots cadres. Some other comrades erroneously regard it as detrimental to practice. After discussions, the bureau party committee concluded that the key to getting rid of these erroneous notions lies in efforts by leading cadres at all levels to take the initiative in studying well the criterion of truth, to correct the style of study, to resolutely overcome the erroneous attitude of casually reading reports, passing out gossip, making complaints and blaming the leadership, and to firmly implement the principles laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee--to emancipate the mind, start up the machinery, seek truth from facts, and to unite and look forward.

After analyzing the situation, the bureau party committee set forth the following measures to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the municipal party committee propaganda work conference:

1. Step up efforts for self-study. The central study group of the bureau party committee has earnestly studied the conference guidelines and at the same time conducted effective surveys and studies and reviewed and summed up past experiences and lessons so as to raise consciousness in order to accomplish the shift of the focus of work.
2. Train the cadres: Meetings of party committee members and responsible persons of offices and propaganda sections of all textile companies will be held before the end of this week to relay and discuss the guidelines of the municipal party committee propaganda work conference so that the principal cadres of all companies will understand the main content of the conference and the great significance of the discussion on the criterion of truth and can effectively grasp the discussion in their own units.
3. Carry out the conference guidelines and the discussion on the criterion of truth down to the grassroots level in a guided and planned way.
4. Give full scope to the role of the bureau's party school by training the principal party members and cadres of the bureau in groups at different times. As conditions permit, textile companies and textile factories directly under the bureau party committee must hold study classes to train middle-level cadres on a rotation basis.

SHANGDONG COMMITTEE DISCUSSES QUESTION OF CRITERION FOR TRUTH

SK090924 [Editorial Report SK] Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 8 August broadcasts a report on a recent meeting of the Standing Committee members of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and secretaries of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees. According to the report the meeting, sponsored by the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, made plans to continue the discussions on the question of criterion for truth. The reports says that Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

ANHUI HOLDS FORUM TO STUDY, PUBLICIZE NEW LAWS

HK091029 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 6 August the Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a forum to study and publicize the seven laws. The participants freely talked about the important significance of the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and other five laws adopted and promulgated by the second session of the Fifth NPC. They noted that we must take the lead in studying the laws, energetically publicize them, be models in enforcing them and defending the four modernizations.

"Cheng Guanghua, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the forum. Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee, responsible comrades of the discipline inspection committee, the political and legal group, the organization department, the propaganda department and the party school under the provincial CCP committee; responsible comrades of the provincial public security bureau, the provincial procuratorate, the provincial court and the provincial civil affairs bureau; and responsible persons of the provincial law society and the provincial mass organizations of workers, peasants, youths and women.

"In his speech at the forum, (Zheng Huaizhou), deputy secretary general of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committee and deputy head of the political and legal group under the provincial CCP committee, said: The criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and the other five laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC will surely play an important roles in strengthening China's socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, consolidating the socialist state system, developing the political situation of stability and unity and guaranteeing a smooth realization of the four modernizations." Our current important task is to energetically carry out mass activities of studying and publicizing the legal system.

Provincial CPPCC committee vice chairman Sun Youqiao said that CPPCC committee, democratic parties and patriotic personages of various circles must all conscientiously study, publicize and implement the seven important laws. CPPCC committees at all levels must strengthen the work of handling the letters the people send in and the complaints they make when they visit. They must maintain close contacts with personalities of various circles, listen attentively to their views and assist governments and judicial organs at all levels in correctly implementing laws.

(Shi Jingjie), first deputy director of the organization department under the provincial CCP committee, said: We must transfer enough outstanding cadres to strengthen judicial departments.

(Zhang Chunhan), first deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, said that we must do well in energetically publicizing the seven laws to enable everyone to understand them and conscientiously observe them.

In their speeches, provincial public security bureau deputy director (He Zhenli), provincial people's procuratorate assistant chief procurator (Li Penglin) and provincial higher people's court president Zhu Nong noted: Judicial and public security organs must further carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style. In handling cases, the masses of judicial and public security cadres and policemen must conscientiously implement the mass line, carry out investigations and studies, dare to enforce the laws strictly and pay attention to constantly improving their professional skills.

In their speeches, provincial federation of trade unions vice chairman (Jiang Xichun), provincial poor and lower-middle peasant association vice chairman (Fang Yiqing), provincial CYL committee deputy secretary (Chen Biping) and provincial women's federation chairman (Ding Yuquan) noted that trade unions, poor and lower-middle peasant associations, CYL committees and women's federations at all levels must work in coordination with departments concerned to energetically carry out activities of studying and publicizing the seven laws.

In his speech delivered at the conclusion of the forum, Comrade Cheng Guanghua said: We must uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, further criticize the ultra-leftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, eradicate the pernicious influence of the legal nihilism promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, resolutely oppose the "special privilege" mentality and safeguard the great authority of laws. We must further whip up a fervent upsurge in studying the laws throughout the province. "Party schools and party member training classes at all levels must regard and arrange education in legal system as an important course. Courses in the laws may be opened in middle and primary schools." We must strive to have a legal propagandist in every brigade and workshop. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over studying the seven laws, make full use of forces in all fields and do well in successfully carrying out the activities of studying and publicizing the laws.

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JIEFANG RIBAO URGES FOLLOWING CORRECT IDEOLOGICAL LINE

OW310942 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW

[Report on 30 July JIEFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "It Is Fundamental To Follow the Correct Ideological Line"]

[Excerpts] The article says: At the recent meeting called by the municipal revolutionary committee to convey the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Peng Chong pointed out: It is necessary to bring about real unity in the thinking and action of the cadres and masses of the entire municipality on the basis of principles and policies set by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, unite and look forward and concentrate our attention on the four modernizations.

For this reason it is necessary to further solve the question of ideological line. When the question of ideological line is solved, it will be easy to firmly implement the political line. If the ideological line is incorrect, we will waver in implementing the political line and even encounter all kinds of resistance.

The article points out: Through the more than 1 year of discussion on the criterion of truth, more and more people now persist in making practice the only criterion of truth and are following the correct ideological line. There are, however, some people who have not properly solved this question, and this failure is now conspicuously clear in their attitude toward the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Even now people's understanding of the principles and policies set by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is still ~~not~~ unanimous. A concrete analysis of the situation shows three kinds of people. One kind includes the vast majority of the comrades who enthusiastically support the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Another kind of people consists of some of our comrades who are in an intermediate state. They have a vague understanding of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, are half-believing and half-doubting and are hesitant and waver in action. Still another kind is small in number, skeptical and even opposed to the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

After enumerating various erroneous arguments, the article says: Why do some of our comrades fail to follow the correct ideological line and doubt and even oppose the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee? One major reason is that they hold that some of the principles and policies set by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are not found in books, or that what is being done now was criticized before. Therefore, they hold that this is a departure from the classics and a rebellion against orthodoxy.

As we all know, persisting in making practice the only criterion of truth was Comrade Mao Zedong's consistent thinking. Throughout his life, Comrade Mao Zedong not only himself persisted in doing this but also time and again educated the whole party that the criterion of truth can only be social practice and that the only yardstick of truth is the revolutionary practice of millions of people. He always opposed book worship and opposed mechanically applying Marxism-Leninism and his writings as dogmas. He also often changed his previous conclusions according to changing actual conditions.

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"During the first half of the year, the Jiangxi national defense industry fulfilled 56 percent of its annual plan, an increase of 15 percent as compared with the same period last year, thus reaching the highest level in history." The province has quickened the pace of developing the production of its light and textile industries. The province's weak links, such as electricity, coal and building material industries, have increased their production as compared with the same period last year. Metallurgical and machinery industries have scored new achievements in increasing production, practicing economy and improving product quality.

During the first half of this year, the net profits earned by the province's industrial enterprises reached 173 million yuan, an increase of 6.2 percent as compared with the same period last year. The deficits decreased by 24.6 percent.

The participants noted: To deepen the movement to increase production and practice economy, we must energetically grasp and implement the following points:

1. We must give wide publicity to and implement the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference on increasing production and practicing economy and truly devote our major energies to grasping production.
2. We must resolutely implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, do well in readjusting industry and do economic work in a lively way.
3. We must do well in conscientiously conducting tests of expanding self-management of enterprises at selected points, mobilize the enthusiasm of enterprises and guarantee to fulfill the state plans for handling financial revenue.
4. We must do well in turning deficits into profits and making inventories of warehouses and energetically handle surplus overstocked materials.
5. We must continue to do well in rectifying enterprises, deepen the movement to learn from Daqing and build more Daqing-type enterprises.

We must deepen the movement to increase production and practice economy, greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC with outstanding achievements and make new contributions to quickening the pace of realizing the four modernizations.

DAZHONG RIBAO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF POPULATION GROWTH CONTROL

SK091226 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK

[DAZHONG RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "It Is a Strategic Task To Control Population Growth"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Since the founding of the People's Republic, the population of our province has rapidly increased. The total number has increased from 45.49 million in the early period after the founding of new China to 71.59 million in 1978. The average annual increase was 17 per thousand.

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However, because the population has grown too rapidly and is now too large, the state's burden in various fields has become heavier. A large population has also brought difficulty to settling the unemployed. Presently, the number of laborers increases by about 1.5 million every year in our province, more than the total amount of increase in two large capitalist countries--England and France. The population in the urban areas of our province does not amount to a great part of the total. But urban areas cannot even arrange jobs for all their new laborers. Most of the new laborers come from rural areas. This creates contradictions between a large population and a small amount of arable land, and between large numbers of laborers and farm mechanization.

In 1949 there was some 130 million mu of arable land in our province, but now we have only a little more than 100 million mu. In less than 30 years, the population has increased by 26 million and yet the arable land has decreased by some 29 million mu. Arable land per capita has decreased from 2.8 mu to 1.5 mu. Moreover, following the continuous development of farm mechanization, laborers who are needed in agricultural production will become fewer and fewer. This will make contradictions sharper. Therefore, we have another problem of settling and employing new laborers in the rural areas.

Judging from the actual situation of our province, in the future, we must shift the emphasis of birth control work to urging each couple to have only one child and resolutely stop having three children or more, if we are to lower the natural population growth to 5 per thousand by 1985 as set by the CCP Central Committee and Premier Hua. Remedial measures should be adopted to deal with unwanted pregnancies, a condition which should not be considered absolute, so that the natural population growth of our province can be lowered to 8 per thousand this year.

Party committees must strengthen leadership, with first secretaries personally taking part in this work and secretaries in charge of it grasping it even more firmly. Effective measures should be adopted to carry out the birth control policy, and efforts should be made to practice the system of rewards and penalties, with emphasis on rewards. It is necessary to carry out propaganda and education on a wide scale and prepare public opinion, so as to establish a socialist atmosphere where it is glorious to marry and bear a child late and to have fewer children. In the meantime, efforts should be made to help the masses to apply contraceptive measures to insure that population growth control is effected.

FUZHOU LETTER OF PROPOSAL CALLS FOR PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK091020 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Aug 79 HK

[Letter of proposal from delegates to Fuzhou municipal rally to commend couples who decided to have only one child--published in 9 August Fujian RIBAO]

[Excerpts] The letter of proposal says that we are resolved to break with the old traditional concepts and to have only one child. We guarantee that we will not have a second child and will teach our child well, so that he or she can develop in an all-round way morally, intellectually and physically and become a laborer with socialist awareness and culture. Meanwhile, we can concentrate our vim and vigor on speeding up of the four modernizations.

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The letter of proposal says that the couples who decided to have only one child must eliminate the feudal ideas of regarding men as superior to women, and of "more sons more bliss" and establish the new social customs of carrying out planned parenthood for the sake of revolution. We must take all effective measures to insure that we do not have a second child. We must endeavor to become leaders in planned parenthood. We must devote our vim and energy to the great cause of the four modernizations.

We must make concerted efforts to fulfill the demand put forward by the provincial CCP committee that by 1980 the rate of natural growth of population of the whole province be restricted to 9 per 1,000. We must endeavor to reduce it to 8 per 1,000 and insure that our municipality will attain the target of reducing the rate of natural growth of population to 5 per 1,000 by 1980. We must properly control the population growth and make necessary contributions to realizing the four modernizations in our country at an early date.

FUZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD RALLY COMMENDS COUPLES

HK090828 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 8 August, the Fuzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally at the provincial stadium in the 1 May Square to commend 4,904 couples, each of whom was willing to have only one child. Among them, 1,384 couples have had only one daughter. The representatives of 4,355 couples attended the rally. (Sun Ming), vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and director of the propaganda department of the municipal CCP committee, announced the opening of the rally. Attending were Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang, Xu Ya, (Cai Li), Liu Yongsheng and Wen Fushan, leading comrades of the Fujian provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Wang Zhi, (Li Xia) and (Zhu Jiguang), leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units and the provincial military district; and Cai Liangcheng and (Su Li), leading comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

(Su Li), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee, announced the number of couples in the municipality, each of whom has decided to have only one child. Three representatives of advanced workers in planned parenthood work also spoke.

(Cai Li), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, spoke on behalf of the provincial CCP committee. He extended warm congratulation to the couples who were commended.

On behalf of the municipal CCP committee, Cai Liangcheng, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, spoke, demanding: "Doing a good job of planned parenthood and preventing the population from growing is a major affair and a strategic task. This task is very arduous. It is hoped that all comrades will continue to make efforts with one heart and one mind, carry forward the achievements and further do a better job of promoting planned parenthood in our municipality. We must make still greater contributions to the four modernizations."

The rally adopted a letter of proposal to the whole province on having only one child for the sake of the four modernizations. Amid warm applause, leading comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees presented citations to the representatives of the couples.

JIANGXI'S JINGGANGSHAN PREFECTURE RESUMES FORMER NAME

HK100138 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 79 HK

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, Jinggangshan Prefecture in Jiangxi is now resuming its former name, Jian Prefecture.

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SHANGHAI TEXTILE PRODUCTS--At the national comparison and appraisal meeting for textile products, 41 textile products produced in Shanghai were officially recognized as brand-name products, accounting for 36 percent of the country's total number of brand-name textile products. The Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Bureau held a meeting on 8 August, at which certificates of honor were issued for the 41 textile products. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI HARBOR CARGO-HANDLING--The Shanghai harbor overfulfilled its July cargo-handling target by 14 percent. The volume of export commodities handled in July increased by one third over the same month last year. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

JIANGSU FUEL CONSERVATION--Various areas and departments in Jiangsu Province have achieved fine results in conservation of fuel. During the first half of 1979, Jiangsu saved 445,795 tons of fuel. They include 398,200 tons of coal, 28,200 tons of coke and 19,200 tons of fuel oil. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG HARBOR PROJECT--Construction of China's first 100,000-dan class ore dock at Zhejiang's Beilun Harbor is proceeding smoothly. Over 490 50-meter long steel pipe piles were driven into the seabed 25 days ahead of schedule. Construction of a 70,000-square-meter field for storing ore was completed. Power and water supplies, as well as communications equipment, are being installed in various harbor facilities. Pile driving for the Beilun Harbor ore dock began in January this year. Some 10,000 construction workers have worked on the construction site day and night since last January. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG SILK PRODUCTION--Zhejiang Province reports a good silk cocoon production. By the end of July, more than 113,000 dan of silk cocoons were procured, an increase of 25.7 percent as compared with the same period of last year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG REDUCES GRAIN DAMAGE--Heavy rains caused by recent typhoons damaged harvested rice in Wenzhou and Taizhou prefectures with some undried rice mildewing. In order to reduce the damage, the people in these two prefectures are drying the rice in the sun or using artificial devices to dry it before storing it. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Zhejiang Province has made readjustment on its planned capital construction projects according to objective needs. Priority is now given to projects concerning agriculture, light industry, textile industry, foreign trade, tourism, coal industry, petroleum industry, electric power, electronics industry and building material industry. Efforts are being concentrated on 37 major state and provincial projects. In the first half of 1979, 46.8 percent of the annual capital construction investment plan and 56.4 percent of the investment plan for the 37 major projects were fulfilled. The major projects include the construction of the (Hunanzhen) hydroelectric power station, the (Hangqing) cement plant, the Huangyan sugar mill, the Hangzhou water supply project and the (Jianai) hospital. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW]

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ZHEJIANG SUMMER FARMING--The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee conducted a telephone conference on 8 July, calling on cadres at all levels and the broad masses to mobilize and actively engage in summer farming activities. Secretary Li Fengping and Deputy Secretary (Xue Ji) of the provincial CCP committee spoke. The meeting urged all leading comrades to strengthen leadership over summer harvesting and planting and called on the party committees at all levels to regard supporting summer farming as their major task at present. (Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW)

JIANGXI GRAIN QUOTAS--After reaping a bumper harvest of spring grain and spring oil-bearing crops, the masses of cadres and commune members in the rural areas of Jiangxi have enthusiastically sold them to the state. By 25 June, the province has overfulfilled its quotas for purchasing such crops. Spring grain put in storage increased by nearly 200 percent as compared with the same period last year. Spring oil-bearing crops put in storage increased by 53.8 percent as compared with the same period last year. This province's total output of spring grain and spring oil-bearing crops increased by 25 percent and 44 percent respectively. The state's big increase in the grain purchasing price this year also played a great role in encouraging commune members to sell more spring grain and spring oil-bearing crops to the state. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 79 HK]

HIGH-YIELD ANHUI SOYBEAN--Hefei, 29 July--A high-yield soybean developed in Anhui Province by crossing green soya bean and a local soybean variety is now sown in most provinces and autonomous regions in China. The "Mengcheng six" last year yielded 334 kilogrammes per mu (equivalent to one fifteenth of a hectare) on a 12-mu experimental plot run by Anhui's leading seed breeder, Ting Zhenya. The maximum output of local varieties is 50 kilogrammes per mu. Ting Zhenya has worked in northern Anhui since he graduated from the agricultural college of Jinling University in Nanjing in 1932. He is now director of Mengcheng county's soybean seed breeding research centre. Among his other contributions is a wheat hybrid which he developed through a six-year process of repeated selection of mutations of a local wheat strain. Its output of 40,000 hectares in Mengcheng County was three tons per hectare this year; and output on experimental plots had been more than six tons per hectare. The wheat hybrid, "Mengfeng eight", is being popularized throughout the country for its ability to resist plant diseases and its adaptability to different kinds of soil. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW]

SHANDONG INDUSTRY-COMMUNICATIONS--In the first six months of 1979, the Shandong provincial industrial and communications front successfully fulfilled its total output value plan and surpassed that of the corresponding period of 1978. Of the 30 major industrial products in the province, 28 products--including raw coal, steel, pig iron, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, machine-processed paper, chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, automobiles--had their annual production plans fulfilled by 50 percent. And by mid-year, 19 products, including power output, dressed coal and bicycles surpassed the output of the corresponding period of 1978 on a large scale. As of the end of June, 80 percent of the 100 major items produced by the province either equalled or surpassed the standards set by the state, and 75 percent either equalled or surpassed previous provincial production records. More than 2,100 new varieties and 15,000 designs of products were put into production, and more than 200 popular brand products were introduced or restored. [Jinan Shangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jul 79 SK]

GUANGDONG: NANFANG RIBAO COMMENTS ON IDEOLOGICAL LINE

HK050622 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Aug 79 HK

[Report on NANFANG RIBAO 5 August commentator's article: "Maintain the Materialist Ideological Line"]

[Text] The article said: That practice is the sole criterion for testing truth is a most fundamental principle of Marxism. The most important thing in maintaining the materialist ideological line is to obtain a clear picture of the relationship between theory and practice and establish the viewpoint of putting practice first. What is the source of knowledge? It is practice. What is the foundation of theory? It is practice. We must uphold whatever practice has proven to be correct and put right whatever practice has proven incorrect. This is the attitude of seeking truth from facts. It is a scientific Marxist attitude.

It is also necessary to apply practice to test whether the party's principles and policies are correct, to see whether they conform to the fundamental interests of the masses, whether they mobilize the masses' socialist activism, and whether they stimulate the development of the productive forces in society.

Six months of testing through practice have fully proven that the policies and principles of the third plenary session are completely correct, conform to the actual situation, and meet with the people's favor. Why did our province achieve an unexpected increase in early rice production this year? Essentially, this was mainly because the party committees at all levels have implemented the principles and policies of the third plenary session, especially the two central documents on agriculture.

The article pointed out: Some comrades are unable to clearly see the excellent situation and actually say that emancipation of the mind has been taken to excess and that the principles and policies of the third plenary session are rightist and deviationist. Some comrades set upholding the four basic principles against emancipating the mind and implementing the party's policies, babbling that it is necessary to "retract" and "correct deviations." Particularly worthy of attention is the fact that so-called "mopping-up squads" have even reappeared in certain parts of the province to mop up the small freedoms under the great collective and the legitimate domestic sideline occupations of the peasants. Does it not make us deeply ponder that such a curious phenomenon has appeared when we have already been implementing the spirit of the third plenary session for more than half a year? These facts tell us that the ossified and semi-ossified thinking of some comrades is far from being liberated from the spiritual shackles placed on them by Lin Biao and the gang of four. In particular, they have not been liberated from the ideological line of idealism and metaphysics. Hence, only by launching in depth the discussion on the criterion of truth can we insure that the cadres will be able to distinguish between right and wrong in ideological theory and in policy, that they will be able to clear away resistance and further implement the principles and policies of the third plenary session.

The article said: The experiences in practice of many places in our province show that wherever this discussion is seriously carried out, the results are very good. So long as the criterion of practice is applied to test the things which were thrown into confusion by Lin Biao and the gang of four for many years, it is easy to distinguish between right and wrong. Some basic level cadres have said with feeling: "As soon as the discussion on the criterion of truth is launched, we become enlightened."

"It is just like taking a key to suddenly open the great door of emancipation of the mind." In summing up the experiences in increasing early rice production this year, all places must spontaneously apply the viewpoint of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth to analyze the situation, pierce through the phenomenon to see the essence, and derive beneficial enlightenment for stimulating all work. By acting in this way, the discussion on the criterion for truth will go ever deeper and become ever livelier.

The article pointed out in conclusion: Although it is essential to spread the discussion on the criterion of truth throughout the basic levels, it is also highly essential to launch the discussion among the leadership organs and leading cadres. The leading cadres must further emancipate their minds, maintain the materialist ideological line, dare to proceed from reality, boldly put forward and solve problems in a truth-seeking way, and better implement the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC.

The discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth is a key for emancipating the mind for basic level cadres, as it is also for leading cadres. The leadership organs and leading cadres must be still more serious and bold in promoting this discussion.

They must make still greater spontaneous efforts to study and grasp the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, so as to be able to constantly improve their standard of leadership and insure that their thinking keeps pace with the development of the situation and with the demand of achieving the four modernizations.

NANFANG RIBAO DISCLOSES GUANGDONG BIRTH STATISTICS

HK090720 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Wen Yinggan [3306 2019 0051] of economics faculty of Zhongshan University: "To Do Well in Controlling Population Growth Is an Important Item of Work"]

[Excerpts] For historical reasons, China has a large population and a meager foundation and its economy is backward. A problem of disparity between population production and material production has existed since liberation. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," far from improving, this situation has actually intensified and has become an outstanding problem in the serious imbalances in the national economy.

Take Guangdong for example. In 1950 the province's population was 30.7 million and grain production was some 14 billion jin, providing 470 jin per person. In the past 29 years, grain production has more than doubled, and annual output has reached 32 billion jin, but the population has also grown to 55.9 million. Thus there are 580 jin of grain per person. In particular, since 1965 the population has grown at an annual rate of 2.2 percent, while grain output has risen at an annual rate of 1.6 percent. Thus population growth has exceeded the increase in grain production. This has caused a number of serious difficulties for us: Agriculture has acted as a drag on industry and on other departments of the national economy, quite a large number of people in the rural areas still do not have enough grain to eat, the people's living standards cannot be improved as they should have been, there are tensions in market supply, and the number of people awaiting employment has increased.

According to the present expenditure levels, the cost of bringing up a child in China from birth to the age of 16 is about 6,900 yuan in the urban areas, 4,800 yuan in townships, and 1,600 yuan in the rural areas, representing an average of 2,200 yuan.

If he or she goes to a university, a further 6,000 yuan must be added. If population rises by 1 per 1,000 each year, some 2 billion yuan has to be spent out of the wealth of society before those children become laborers creating the wealth of society.

HENAN'S DUAN JUNYI TAKES PART IN HELPING ERRING CADRES

OW090845 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0209 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 8 August--The Henan Provincial CCP Committee has made serious efforts to properly treat cadres who made mistakes and has speeded up the handling of leftover problems from the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in the whole province.

By implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the excellent situation in Henan has developed very rapidly. More than 90 percent of the cases in which people were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged and sentenced in the province have been redressed. Industrial and agricultural production has been rapidly improving.

However, because the struggle between the two lines in Henan came through repeated twists and turns in the past, more cadres committed mistakes, and leftover problems are more numerous. Therefore, the Henan Provincial CCP Committee has regarded the handling of cadres who made mistakes as the focal point in handling leftover problems from the exposure-criticism-investigation movement. Principal responsible comrades of the provincial party committee have personally studied the work in handling cadres who made mistakes and talked with prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries who erred in understanding their thinking and problems.

A prefectural party committee secretary did not quite see his own mistakes. So Duan Junyi, first secretary of the provincial party committee, invited this cadre over and spent 3 half-days talking with him, patiently pointing out his mistakes and helping him raise his understanding. With such help the prefectural party committee secretary seriously examined his own mistakes.

A veteran cadre who had serious problems refused to admit his own problems. After several principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee talked with him, his attitude changed and he admitted his own mistakes.

By taking the lead in talking with cadres who made mistakes, Duan Junyi and other principal leading comrades of the Henan provincial party committee have spurred the principal leading cadres of party committees at various levels to also take the initiative to talk with cadres who made mistakes and do meticulous ideological work for them. The principal responsible comrades of the Zhoukou prefectural party committee have done this work conscientiously and meticulously. After that, the vast majority of the cadres in the prefecture who made mistakes have gained the forgiveness of the masses, and 88 percent of them have been assigned new jobs.

In dealing with young cadres who made mistakes, the provincial party committee calls on party committees at various levels to mainly help them raise their understanding ideologically, sum up experience and draw lessons from it.

HUBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PREVENTING INSECT PESTS

HK081233 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Hubei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference on the evening of 6 August. The conference demanded that all places get mobilized and organize the masses to seize the opportunity for combat and adopt all effective and prompt measures to prevent and cure plant diseases and insect pests in order to insure this year's overall agricultural bumper harvest. The responsible comrades from the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees participated in the meeting. Comrade Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Huang Zhizhen first analyzed our province's rural situation. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and through the efforts of the cadres and masses, the rural areas in our province have reaped great bumper harvests in summer grain and rape this year and the province's agricultural bumper harvest has gotten off to a good start. Since July, all places have further publicized and implemented the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and concentrated their leadership, labor force and agricultural machinery to energetically fight in crash reaping and sowing. It has been predicted that the task to fertilize late rice can be fulfilled according to schedule before autumn begins and the quality of work will generally be better than in past years. However, if we want to win this year's overall agricultural bumper harvest, there are still arduous tasks facing us.

Judging from the current situation in Hubei, plant diseases and insect pests have begun to appear in late autumn crops. All places must seriously grasp the work of preventing and curing plant diseases and insect pests as a very urgent task in the great battle of August and September.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen pointed out in his speech: Since there has been a reduction in the area planted in early rice this year, it is particularly significant to grasp preventing and curing of plant diseases and insect pests in middle-season rice. The key to fighting well the battle of preventing and curing plant diseases and insect pests lies in solving the problem of leadership.

In carrying out the specific work of preventing and curing plant diseases and insect pests, all places must seriously grasp the following points. First, we must do well in making forecasts. Second, we should do well in integrating the specialized groups with the mass movements. Third, we must organize the departments concerned to closely coordinate among themselves and fight with common efforts.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen said in conclusion: From now until the end of September is the season when natural disasters are most frequent. All places must grasp well the work of preventing and curing plant diseases and insect pests as well as preparing to fight against all kinds of natural disasters.

ARTICLE HAILS HUNAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

HK050629 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 Aug 79 HK

[Outline of article by Comrade Jin Ming: "A Great Victory for the People's Liberation Cause--on the 30th Anniversary of the Peaceful Liberation of Hunan"]

[Excerpts] The article first affirmed the great historical significance of the peaceful liberation of Hunan.

The article said: The 30th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Hunan has come at the historical juncture when the work focus of the whole country is being shifted to socialist modernization. Hunan is the native province of the great leader Chairman Mao. The people of Hunan have glorious revolutionary traditions. The peaceful liberation of Hunan in 1949 was a great victory for the people's liberation cause and a major page in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the people of Hunan. Everyone should commemorate it.

The article of Comrade Jin Ming went on to outline the course of events during the peaceful liberation of Hunan. The article said: The peaceful liberation of Hunan must first be ascribed to the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, to the heroism and skill of the PLA, and to the arduous struggle of the underground party organization in Hunan and of the people of the whole country. At the same time, it was inseparable from the common efforts of patriotic figures of all circles.

Comrade Jin Ming's article continued: The people of Hunan fervently welcomed and closely cooperated with the PLA on its march southward from the Chiang Jiang. The Hunan Provincial CCP Work Committee, in whose leadership Zhou Li and other comrades participated, which had persistently waged underground struggle after the defeat of the great revolution, stood in the front rank of the mass struggle and did a lot of arduous and meticulous work in preparation for the liberation of Hunan.

The article said: Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and Commander in Chief Zhu issued timely instructions and made arrangements for the liberation of Hunan in the light of the actual conditions in Hunan. These fully expressed the great concern for the people of Hunan felt by Chairman Mao and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

In accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the 4th Field Army sent its first representative delegation composed of Jin Ming, Tang Tianji, (Yang Renyuan), (Xie Peiran) and Li Minghao to Hunan to negotiate with generals Cheng Qian and (Chen Mingyan). Generals Cheng Qian and (Chen Mingyan) broke through the obstruction and disruption caused by Chiang Kai-shek's white terror and issued a notice of revolt [against the KMT] on 4 August. They then proclaimed the peaceful liberation of Hunan. After receiving this message, Chairman Mao and Commander in Chief Zhu immediately sent back a message of acceptance. The revolt of Hunan was fervently welcomed by the whole province and the people of the whole country, and set a further example for the KMT remnants in south, southeast, southwest and northwest China. It pointed out the correct path for them, and had a major effect. The 138th Division of the 4th Field Army marched into Changsha City by three routes on 5 August.

Comrade Jin Ming's article said in conclusion: Recalling today the victory of the peaceful liberation of Hunan, we cherish all the more the memory of our great leader Chairman Mao, respected and beloved Premier Zhou, and respected and beloved NPC Standing Committee Chairman Zhu. The experience of history tell us that Mao Zedong Thought is the guiding light for winning victory in revolution.

Only by integrating the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete practice of revolution and deciding on principles and policies in a truth-seeking way can we insure that our cause will constantly advance. As for work in the initial period of liberation in Hunan, I profoundly feel that after liberation the people of Hunan never ceased their onward march for the sake of accomplishing their new historic tasks.

The people of Hunan have the will and ability to overcome all arduous difficulties, do well in building up Chairman Mao's native province and make major contributions to the socialist cause of the whole country.

On the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Hunan, as a servant of the people who formerly worked in Hunan, I sincerely extend greetings to the people of Hunan, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, in holding high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions, uniting and looking ahead, working in concert to promote the four modernizations, and winning one new victory after another on the new Long March. Inspiring new reports of success are certain to ceaselessly issue from the heroic land of Hunan.

BRIEFS

HENAN SCHOOL SPORTS--The 1979 Henan middle school pupils' track and field meeting opened in Zhengzhou on 27 July. Some 600 athletes took part in the opening ceremony. Present at the opening ceremony were Zhao Wenfu, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee; and Song Yuxi, Standing Committee member of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and director of the propaganda department. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 79 HK]

HENAN COTTON CIRCULAR--On 28 July, the Henan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees issued an urgent circular on strengthening management of cotton farmland and reaping a bumper harvest of cotton. Although the cotton crop this year is comparatively better, the circular revealed that serious low temperatures were experienced in April and May this year and the ripening of cotton was delayed for half a month. Some of the cotton is not doing well. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance our understanding on the importance of cotton production, scientifically manage the cottonfields, apply additional fertilizer at the end of July and early August, and prevent insect pests. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 79 HK]

HENAN FLOOD PREVENTION--The leading comrades of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee have personally held three conferences of the leading members of the Henan flood prevention command and checked up on preparations for preventing floods. In May, many places held meetings on flood prevention. Communications equipment has also been installed. There are now sufficient materials ready for resisting flood. The post and telecommunication department has set up a radio station for reporting floods, while the communication departments have insured speedy transport of materials for preventing floods. In mid-July, most places in the province experienced heavy rain and rainstorms. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 79 HK]

HUBEI INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS--Recently, the Hubei Industry and Communications Office held an on-the-spot meeting of coordinated transportation work to sum up and exchange experiences of the advanced units and discuss and formulate the proposals on and measures for launching coordinated transportation. Coordinated transportation work is to link all the vehicles and loading facilities together, so as to turn them into an organic entirety and provide conveniences for the passengers and cargo. Coordinated transportation is an important part of the communications and transportation departments work to launch the movement of increasing production and practicing economy and improving transport services. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 79 HK]

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SICHUAN AS FAMILY PLANNING MODEL

OW100237 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--Today's GUANGMING DAILY features a frontpage report on a county in Sichuan Province, whose population growth rate dropped from 32 per thousand in 1970 to 2.64 per thousand in 1978.

Shifang County is one of the best places for family planning in Sichuan Province which itself is the best in the whole country.

After the county started family planning in 1971, the growth began to drop. In 1974, it was 12.4 per thousand. The county took a census and worked out a short term and a long range plan for population growth. Every grassroots unit was required to meet its population plan and production plan equally well. Meanwhile, extensive propaganda work was done, educating the people in the Marxist theory of population and in the party's policy. From then on, the growth rate dropped year by year and by 1978 it was 2.64 per thousand.

In a commentator's article, the GUANGMING DAILY calls on all the urban and rural areas to learn from China's most populous province, Sichuan, which has the lowest population growth rate in China. The newspaper says that it is necessary to train large numbers of competent personnel to be in charge of family planning and mother and child care, and that the most economical and effective contraceptive medicines and devices should be produced.

If the whole country responds like Sichuan Province, the article notes, the goal of 5 per thousand set for the whole country can be easily attained by 1985.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU TELEVISION UNIVERSITY--The Guizhou Education Bureau and the Guizhou Broadcasting Bureau jointly held a work forum on 11 July in Guiyang on the province's television university. Some 80 persons took part in the forum. It was pointed out that it is necessary to further enhance the tasks of the television university, effectively strengthen its leadership, set up a regular university and run the spare-time university and correspondence schools well. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 Jul 79 HK]

GUIZHOU ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--By the end of June, there were 8,120,000 pigs in Guizhou, an increase of 12.1 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The number of sows also increased by 143,000 head over the corresponding period of last year. There are also 4,060,000 cattle and horses in the province, an increase of 3.1 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The number of water buffalo increased by 5.4 percent, an increase rarely seen in the past 10 years. There were also 1,815,000 goats, an increase of 31.8 percent over the corresponding period of last year. In the first half of this year, the state purchased 633,000 pigs, an increase of 34.2 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The average weight for each pig this year is 133 jin 2 liang, an increase of 10 jin and 1 liang over the corresponding period of last year. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Jul 79 HK]

RALLY ON 'ERRONEOUS' 1968 VERDICTS ON ULANHU, ORGANIZATIONS

SK091411 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, on the afternoon of 27 July, the autonomous regional CCP committee held a rally in Hohhot Municipality to reverse the verdict in the case concerning the federation of communes (lian she) and other organizations.

Present at the rally were leading comrades of the party, the government and the army in the autonomous region, including Ting Mao, Yun Shiyang, (Bu He), (Jiang Yi), and responsible comrades of the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee including (Yun Shuxian). Also attending the rally were cadres and the masses who were involved in the case and persecuted for having joined organizations such as the federation of communes and the public health units, and comrades from the departments and localities of Tu-me-te-zuo Banner and from the suburban areas of Hohhot Municipality.

Comrade (Jiang Yi), Standing Committee member of the autonomous regional CCP committee and secretary general of the committee, presided over the rally and announced the decision made by the autonomous regional CCP committee in thoroughly reversing the verdict in the case of the federation of communes. Comrade Ting Mao, second secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, spoke at the rally and representatives of the affected comrades including (Li Zhihua) also delivered speeches.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, in order to achieve their evil goal of usurping party and state power, Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers in Nei Monggol slandered Comrade Ulanhu, saying that he had secretly organized an antiparty and traitorous clique in Nei Monggol region. They attempted to bring down Comrade Ulanhu and a large number of other leading comrades of the party, the government and the army.

At that time, a number of Mongol cadres and masses took the main role in starting and organizing such organizations as the Dongfanghong Federation of Communes in order to resolutely struggle against Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers in Nei Monggol. The Nei Monggol Regional Revolutionary Committee at that time, however, issued a document mistakenly calling the federation of communes a reactionary organization which had tried to correct the verdict in the case of Ulanhu. Consequently, cadres and masses of various nationalities who had joined the federation of communes and other organizations were relentlessly suppressed and persecuted. In the course of uprooting the so called New Nei Monggol Revolutionary People's Party in a big way, the overwhelming majority of the comrades of various nationalities who had joined the federation of communes were branded, once again, as the elements of the New Nei Monggol Revolutionary People's Party and as such were ferreted out and subjected to persecution as well as imprisoned. A large number of comrades were persecuted to death or disabled.

The investigation made by the autonomous regional CCP committee in regard to reversing the verdict in the case of the federation of communes revealed that, at the beginning of 1974, the autonomous regional revolutionary committee issued documents on reversing the verdict in the case of the federation of communes.

However, due to interference and sabotage of the ultraleft line, pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four at that time, rehabilitation work was not carried out thoroughly. Therefore, a decision was made now to reverse the verdict on, and restore reputations of, the vast number of cadres and masses who were involved in the case of the federation of communes and public health units.

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The decision also thoroughly reverses the verdict in the case of Comrade Ulanhu who was branded the "sinister boss behind the scenes" and the case of Comrades (Lin Beifeng), (Li Yongnian) and (Lian Shanxiang), and restores their reputations. The document, which was issued by the autonomous regional revolutionary committee in 1968 in regard to branding the federation of communes as a reactionary organization which attempted to defend Ulanhu, is wrong and should be rescinded.

In his speech, Comrade Ting Mao, second secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, extended his hearty regard to the family members and children of the comrades who were persecuted and called on cadres and the masses of various nationalities to treasure hundredfold the excellent political situation of stability and unity, to be united in achieving the four modernizations and to make new contributions to wrest bumper harvests in both agricultural and animal husbandry.

NEI MONGGOL LEADERS AT HISTORY SOCIETY INAUGURAL MEETING

SK090909 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a Nei Monggol RIBAO reporter and our station's reporter, an inaugural meeting for the Chinese-Mongol History Society was held on 5 August in Hohhot, the capital of this autonomous region.

Attending the meeting were some 120 Mongol history workers and pertinent leading comrades from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the history and nationalities institutes of this academy and certain institutions of higher learning in the country having study programs in the field of Mongol history.

At the meeting, renowned forerunners in Chinese-Mongol history research together with specialists, professors and scholars long engaged in the study and teaching of Mongol history and of the Mongol language, discussed how to develop the work of Mongol historical research.

Also present at the meeting were Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP committee; Kong Fei, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; (Wang Yilun), secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; (Cao Emeng), director of the propaganda department of the regional CCP committee; and (Yang Dalai), secretary-general of the regional revolutionary committee.

In addition to the founding of the Chinese-Mongol History Society, the main tasks of the meeting were to conduct academic exchanges in Mongol history, to hold conscientious and detailed discussions on Mongol historical research and to work out a research program.

Comrade (Hao Fan), director of the Nei Monggol Institute of Social Sciences, delivered an opening address. Comrade Kong Fei also spoke at the meeting.

On behalf of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade Kong Fei extended warm greetings to the meeting. He said: This meeting is bound to help intensify and promote further the research on Mongol history in our country. Our population accounts for a major portion of the Mongol people in the world and has a long history and a rich cultural heritage. Diligent and brave, our Mongol people have contributed significantly to the making and development of China's history.

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Further developing and improving the fine culture of our people is an important component of the work to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation. And the study of Mongol history is an indispensable task in developing science and cultural among the Mongol people.

For this reason, I earnestly hope that the broad masses of researchers in Mongol history will foster lofty aspirations, aim high, remain modest and prudent, work hard and be adept at studying Mongol history and, by applying the Marxist method, rectifying historical events from the Marxist stand and viewpoint. I also hope that you will conscientiously sum up the experiences gained at home and abroad in studying Mongol history and to try to make use of all good experiences and true historical materials. As for those domestic and foreign biased views which do not agree with the historical facts, you should boldly make your correct comments by seeking truth from facts, so as to restore the true features of Mongol history. Moreover, I hope that you will comment correctly on all historical characters and elaborate correctly on all questions of Mongol history from a historical materialist point of view.

(Lou Guanhua), deputy director of the Planning and Liaison Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, delivered a speech at the meeting on behalf of the academy. He ardently called on all concerned to work energetically and make coordinated efforts, so as to increase research work on Mongol history to a high level and advance it to a leading position in the world in the not-too-distant future.

BEIJING AREA USES WASPS TO CONTROL PESTS

OW1002421 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--Trichogramma or parasitic wasps have just been released over a large area of farmland just outside Beijing, where it is planned to introduce the insects on a total of 80,000 hectares this year, one third of the maize acreage in the area.

Trichogramma are tiny insects less than one millimetre long that can be used to kill the maize borer, which lays eggs at this time. The female insects oviposit within the eggs of the maize borers and can eliminate anywhere from 70 to 90 per cent of them.

Boxes or cardboard containers carrying trichogramma in the process of eclosion have been set in the maize fields on the outskirts of Beijing 20,000 to 30,000 trichogramma for each hectare of land. The land is surveyed and the effects recorded three or four days after these insects are unleashed. Trichogramma are released up to three times during the growing period of each generation of maize borers.

Since 1964, the adoption of methods such as spraying insecticides and steaming or burning the harvested maize stalks and cobs has by and large brought maize borers under control in the Beijing area.

In order to reduce the cost of farm production and alleviate the pollution of pesticides, trichogramma were first introduced in Beijing's suburban area in 1974. They have been used in many other parts of China. With this method, more than 500 tons of pesticide was saved on Miyun County's 20,000 hectares of maize fields last year, and the cost for each hectare of land in pest control was less than half the cost with the application of pesticides.

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Propagation centres for trichogramma have been set up in many counties and rural communes in the Beijing area. A semi-mechanized centre in Miyun County, manned by 18 technicians, can provide enough trichogramma for the control of maize borers in some 1,250 hectares of maize fields and of pine moth in 625 hectares of pine woods. This centre uses tussah silkworm and grey rice moth eggs as the intermediate hosts for trichogramma, and its unhatched eggs are kept in an electric refrigerator.

Trichogramma are also being used by rural communes and state farms to control pests that plague fruit trees and timber. Moreover, research is under way to see if they can be utilized to control vegetable pests.

BELJING FACTORIES USE EXHAUST HEAT FOR ENERGY

OW090315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Some 100 factories in Beijing have made use of the energy from their own exhaust heat, and the amount of heat energy recovered each year is estimated to be equivalent to 283,000 tons of coal. The use of exhaust heat has not only helped to save energy but has also reduced environmental pollution.

The Beijing thermal power plant has since 1974 piped its surplus steam energy to a printing and dyeing plant, three cotton textile mills and a textile machine spare parts factory which can now use steam energy in production eight months of every year. As a result, more than 12,000 tons of heavy oil, 28,000 tons of coal and 300,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity have been saved each year. This same thermal power plant used to lose every summer some 200 tons of surplus steam in circulated cooling water.

The sulphuric acid workshop of the Beijing dyestuff factory releases a large amount of exhaust heat in the process of chemical reactions. Large blowers were used in the past to do the cooling and, in the summer season, some high-temperature sulphur gas produced as a result of the technological processes was discharged into the air, seriously polluting the environment. Since 1974, two boilers have been installed to absorb all the surplus heat produced in the production of sulphuric acid and bring the temperature of sulphur gas down to the level required. Around 93,000 tons of steam has been produced and 27,500 tons of coal saved every year.

At present, more than 120 projects of various kinds for the utilization of exhaust heat have been implemented in Beijing, and several dozen others are under construction.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG COMMUNE MANAGEMENT MEETING--The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee's Rural Work Department held a provincial meeting on the operation and management of the people's commune in Lanxi County 20-26 July. Wang Jinz, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended the meeting and made a summing-up report entitled "Earnestly Restructure, Consolidate and Improve the People's Commune's Operation and Management and Strive To Strengthen and Expand the Collective Economy and Speed Up Our Province's Agricultural Modernization." During the meeting, participants studied and discussed the guidelines of the national forum on distribution in the people's commune, took part in the democratic management of financial affairs in 12 production teams in Lanxi County and visited the (Luxun) commune in Zhaozhou County, noted for its production responsibility system. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW]

LIAONING RIBAO URGES 'FIRM STAND' AGAINST ULTRALEFT LINE

SK090959 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK

[Report on Liaoning RIBAO commentator's article: "Resist the Cold Wind and Repudiate Thoroughly the Ultraleft"--date not given]

[Text] The article states: Of late, RENMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO have published articles one after another to refute the erroneous viewpoints aired in the article "Praising Virtue and Lacking Virtue." We agree with the refutation. We hold that the debate carried out presently on the literary and art front is, in its true nature, a struggle between following the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the ultraleft trend of thought which negates these guidelines.

When spring comes, there are still cold spells. Following the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee two trends of thought, one from the right and one from the left appeared. After the CCP Central Committee issued the timely call to adhere to the four basic principles, the trend of thought from the left went wild, blowing a cold wind in a vain attempt to negate the guidelines of the third plenary session.

The article "Praising Virtue and Lacking Virtue," which was prominently featured in the June issue of HEBEI WENYI [HEBEI LITERATURE AND ART], is a representation of this trend of thought. In dealing with questions of literature and art, we should promote democracy in literature and art. In dealing with academic views, we should carry out the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. And in dealing with the ultraleft trend of thought which openly resists and negates the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we should adopt a firm and clear-cut stand to wage a resolute struggle against it.

The article continues: The article "Praising Virtue and Lacking Virtue" is a rare selection which can be used to teach by negative examples. We suggest that literary and art workers and readers read it conscientiously. This struggle tells us that the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four for many years is far from being eliminated. It poses a great obstacle to our efforts to implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and our efforts to make socialist literature and art flourish. It is also a great obstacle to the achievement of the four modernizations. In the manner of Lu Xun's thoroughgoing fighting spirit in "Relentlessly Beating the Dog in the Water," we should criticize the ultraleft Lin Biao and the gang of four penetratingly and thoroughly on various fronts. We must never [words indistinct] toward the ultraleft line.

LITERARY-ART FEDERATION MEETING ON 'ERRONEOUS' VIEWPOINTS

SK090957 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] The Liaoning Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Liaoning branch of the Chinese Writers' Association and the Editorial Department of Liaoning RIBAO held a joint forum on 4 August which was attended by some personages from literary and art circles. The forum discussed and refuted the erroneous viewpoints aired in (Li Jian's) article "Praising Virtue and Lacking Virtue" published in the June issue of HEBEI WENYI.

Comrades who spoke at the forum conscientiously analyzed the viewpoints aired in the article "Praising Virtue and Lacking Virtue."

They pointed out: This article is a gust of cold wind in the spring. Its viewpoints on political and literary situations are completely wrong. This article describes China's society left over after it had experienced the gang of four's rampant acts for 10 years as one where, "basically speaking, there are flowing rivers, blooming lotuses in ponds of turquoise water and bright sunny days" and as "wonderful socialism in the present world." This is at total variance with the analysis of our country's economic and political situations as analyzed in Comrade Hua Guofeng's two government work reports delivered at the first and second sessions of the Fifth NPC.

They pointed out that the literature and art for praising virtue as advocated by (Li Jian) is actually the deceitful literature and art which dare not face reality, is unable to identify and settle problems and does not speak truth.

Why did the article "Praising Virtue and Lacking Virtue" appear? Comrades who spoke at the forum pointed out: (Li Jian's) viewpoints are not isolated nor accidental. They are not a problem involving only a few persons or only the literary and art circles. They are a trend of thought in society which resists the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and opposes the emancipation of minds and the implementation of the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. They reflected that the pernicious influence of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four has not been thoroughly eradicated and the ultraleft trend of thought is still around. The viewpoints aired in the article have fairly broad markets not only in Hebei but in Liaoning also, and not only among grass-roots cadres and the masses but also in leading organs. Facts show that (Li Jian's) article can very easily arouse the sympathy of comrades with ossified thinking. For this reason, we must not underrate its significance in representing the problem and neglect the seriousness and danger of such a trend of thought.

Many comrades said that an excellent situation in literary and art circles is not easily brought about. The spring in the literary and art field has just now arrived, and many literary and art flowers are just now budding. We must not allow this gust of cold wind to continue. Instead, we must resist it with a firm and a clear-cut stand so as to insure that our literature and art will continue to flourish in the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The forum proceeded in a vigorous atmosphere for a whole day. Presiding over the forum was (Ma Jia), chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles and chairman of the Liaoning branch of the Chinese Writers' Association.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG REHABILITATION--The leading party group of the Heilongjiang Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles recently held a meeting to announce a provincial CCP committee decision to rehabilitate members of the federation and its affiliated societies who had been framed and persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The decision also restored literary and art works that had been labelled "poisonous weeds." Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and (Ren Zemin), deputy director of the provincial CCP committee's propaganda department, spoke at the meeting. The provincial party committee also rehabilitated (Ren Zemin), who was dismissed from all posts inside and outside the party in 1966 as a result of an erroneous decision of the provincial party committee. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW]

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